T. W. Gordon

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THE

PLATES

OF THE

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

FIELD-EXERCISE AND MANŒUVRES

OF THE

FRENCH INFANTRY.

Thos Wm Gordon
Lt 3d Gds.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

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FIELD EXERCISE AND MANŒUVRES

OF THE

FRENCH INFANTRY,

Issued August 1, 1791:

WITH AN EXPLANATION OF THESE PLATES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES, AND ILLUSTRATIVE REFERENCES TO
THE BRITISH, AND PRUSSIAN SYSTEMS OF TACTICS, &c. &c.

VOLUME II.

> ———— iracundus, inexorabilis; acer,
> Jura *negat* ſibi nata, nihil non *arrogat* armis.

By JOHN MACDONALD, Esq. F. R. S. F. Ac. S.
Late Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Clan Alpin Regiment;
Commandant of the Royal Edinburgh Artillery; and
Captain of the Corps of Engineers on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment.

LONDON,
PRINTED FOR THE TRANSLATOR, BY A. WILSON, WILD-COURT;
AND TO BE HAD OF T. EGERTON, WHITEHALL; R. FAULDER, BOND-STREET; J. DEBRETT, AND J. HATCHARD,
PICCADILLY; AND W. CREECH, EDINBURGH.

1803.

KÖNIGL. BAYER. BIBLIOTHEK BAMBERG

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

VOLUME OF PLATES.

BY THE TRANSLATOR.

THAT branch of drawing which delineates the movements and evolutions of troops, has recently attained to a high degree of perfection This improvement in military delineations and etchings originated in the French service. In the books of tactics of that nation, the picture of a manœuvre is so distinctly, comprehensively, and ingeniously represented by a plan, from its commencement to its conclusion, that the meaning is almost obvious without description. This accuracy of representation greatly aids and facilitates details of complicated movements, and enables the writer to carry his reader along with him, with a clear comprehension of what he has been studying, and a confidence of understanding the part of the subject which he has still to investigate.

The celebrated MIRABEAU *, the author of the *Military System of Prussia,* makes the following just remarks on the art of delineation of military movements. We give them in his own expressive language.

" L'art du dessin militaire s'est considérablement perfectionné, et il a fait faire de grands pas à l'art de la guerre en général. Il forme aussi un des grands moyens de perfectionner la tactique, quoiqu'il y ait été jusqu' ici assez mal employé.—Le Général de Saldern a éçrit sur la tactique un ouvrage très-utile, quoiqu'il ne puisse guère être entendu que des officiers dressés dans le service Prussien, ou dans ceux qui sont calqués sur celui-là. Cependant il pourroit être utile à plus de personnes,

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* General Andreossi in his writings, notices this distinguished character, and the work, from which the above is an extract, thus :—" Mirabeau has merited, by his *Military System of Prussia,* a rank among the writers who are the objects of this notice. He developes, and fully details the organization, the establishment, and the principles of the tactics of the Prussian army. It is the most complete work extant on this subject, and that which best unfolds the genuine character of the military system of Frederick the Second ; a system which all the powers of Europe have endeavoured to imitate. The extensive knowledge, and the judicious reflections which distinguish this work, shew that Mirabeau might have been as eminent a military character, as he was an eloquent and profound politician."—*Mémorial Topographique et Militaire. Historiens Considerés Militairement, par le Général Andreossi.*

personnes, si les dessins n'en étoient pas exécutés d'une manière aussi défectueuse. Ceux que l'on trouve dans l'excellent ouvrage du Général de Kinsky, intitulé *Idées élémentaires sur le Service,* ainsi que ceux des écrits militaires Autriciens ayant force de loi, et qu'on a publiés depuis quelques années en Allemagne, sont aussi faits de la manière la plus confuse et la plus inintelligible. Enfin nous avons vu dans d'autres services ou la tactique est fort cultivée, de tout aussi mal exécutés. Cette branche si importante de la science de la guerre, est donc manifestement dans un très-mauvais état par-tout. Les lecteurs qui examineront les dessins, qui accompagnent notre traité, jugeront si nous avons réussi à pousser plus loin cette partie, qu'elle n'a été portée jusqu'ici. Nous avons tâché de leur donner le plus grand degré de la clarté possible, de manière, pour tout dire en un mot, à rendre sensible ce qui se fait dans chaque évolution, depuis le commencement jusqu' à la fin. Un dessin de tactique est une espèce de chorographie. Il est assez étonnant qu'on ait inventé les moyens d'écrire une entrée de ballet, ou une contredanse, de façon qu'un danseur quelconque, son papier à la main, puisse exécutér, ce qui lui est préscrit avec la dernière exactitude, et qu'on n'ait pas encore imaginé l'art d'exprimer les évolutions des troupes avec la même précision. Et cependent c'étoit une industrie si nécessaire! car dès que vous appercevez distinctement

ment une évolution sur le papier, vous voyez son ensemble ; vous voyez si elle est courte ou longue, aisée et simple, ou compliquée et difficile; enfin vous discernez clairement à quoi il faut faire grande attention pour qu'elle réussisse, sur tout rélativement aux différentes circonstances qui peuvent l'accompagner et la modifier *."

These judicious remarks, exemplified and clearly illustrated in ninety-three plates attached to the above admirable work published in 1789, were productive of the intended effect. Enlightened military characters directed their attention to rendering more perfect the art of delineation of movements. The improvement was progressive and rapid, in proportion as the importance of this essential department of tactics became more apparent. The style in which the plates of this volume are executed, affords a proof of the continued cultivation of this useful art, still susceptible of farther melioration.

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* See *Tactique Prussienne, ou Système Militaire de la Prusse*, page 255.

AN
EXPLANATION
OF
THE PLATES,
OF THE
RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR THE
FIELD EXERCISE AND MANŒUVRES
OF THE
FRENCH INFANTRY *.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In all the plates, and all the figures, the heavy or deep drawn line repreſents the front rank.

The dotted double lines indicate the poſition occupied previous to the movement.

The parallelogram-figures, left white, or not etched by a ſhading of parallel ſmall black lines, repreſent the troops ſubſequent to executing the firſt movement.

The parallelogram-figures, etched, or filled up with ſmall parallel lines, repreſent the bodies of men, either in the ultimate poſition after executing the whole movement, or in the laſt ſtage of effecting it.

The

---

* " On lit dans l'hiſtoire, que le mot Infanterie eſt dû à l'action héroique d'un *Infante* d'Eſpagne, qui ayant appris que le Roi ſon père avoit été complètement défait dans une bataille contre les Maures, ſe mit à la tête d'une grande élite de piétons, alla combattre les ennemis de ſon père, et remporta à ſon tour, une victoire complète. *Se non e vero e bene trovato.*"—Nouveau Dictionnaire Militaire.

The Italian part of the quotation remarks juſtly, that this etymology, *if not founded in fact, is at leaſt ingeniouſly invented.*

The ſingle dotted lines mark the path, or line, over which the troops are to move from one poſition to another.

The figure of an arrow indicates, on irregularly-cloſe-dotted lines, the direction in which the directing ſerjeants on the pivot flanks of companies, are to be conducted.

The letter (C) repreſents the captains of companies, and the ſituation of this letter ſhews the direction in which they are facing.

The ſmall ſquares on the right and left of companies, repreſent the directors; and the heavy or deep ſtroke, forming one of the ſides of theſe ſquares, ſhews in what direction theſe directing ſerjeants are facing.

The lieutenant colonels of battalions (*chefs de bataillon*) are in all the plates, repreſented on horſeback.

The adjutant-major is repreſented on foot, with a ſword; and the adjutant, on foot, carrying a cane.

The arrow to be ſeen in many of the figures, indicates the direction of the march.

Nota. In ſome of the plates, for want of room, ſix battalions, inſtead of eight, are repreſented.

Plate I.

Formation of a Regiment in Line.

Formation d'un Régiment en Bataille.

EXPLICATION DES FIGURES.

- ċ *Capitaine de Grenadier*
- c *Capitaine de Fusilier*
- ⍓ *Lieutenant*
- ⍞ *Sous Lieutenant*
- ⚑ *Porte Drapeau*
- ⊠ *Sergent Major*
- ⍓⍓ *Sergents*
- ☗ *Caporal Fourrier*
- X *Tambours*

- a *Colonel*
- b *1.er L.t Colonel*
- d *2.e L.t Colonel*
- f *Adjudant Major*
- g *Adjudant*
- h *Tambour Major*
- i *Caporal Tambour*
- k *Musiciens*

AN EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES

- ċ *Captain of Grenadiers*
- c *A Battalion Captain*
- ⍓ *A Lieutenant*
- ⍞ *An Enſign*
- ⚑ *The bearer of the Colours*
- ⊠ *The Serjeant Major*
- ⍓⍓ *Serjeants*
- ☗ *Corpo.l of the Qu.r Maſter's depa.t*
- X *Drummers*

- a *The Colonel*
- b *1.st Lieu.t Colonel*
- d *2.d Lieu.t Colonel*
- f *The Adjutant-Major*
- g *The Adjutant*
- h *The Drum Major*
- i *Corporal of the drums*
- k *Band of Muſic*

2
c
g
i
X
f
b
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
A Company.
Peloton.
Grenadiers
4
3
2
1
A Grand Diviſion.
Diviſion.
Left Wing.
2.d Demi Bataillon.
Right Wing.
1.r Demi Bataillon.
2.d Battalion.
2.d Bataillon.
a
g
h
X
k
d
f
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
A Company
Peloton.
Grenadiers.
4
3
2
1
A Grand Diviſion.
Diviſion.
Left Wing.
2.d Demi Bataillon.
Right Wing.
1.r Demi Bataillon.
1.st Battalion.
1.r Bataillon.

J. Fraser sc.

PLATE I. page 4.

Repreſents the formation of a regiment in order of battle, or line *.

The colonel mounted, thirty paces in rear of the ſupernumerary rank, and oppoſite to the centre of the interval between the two battalions conſtituting his regiment †.

Each lieutenant colonel mounted, twenty paces in rear of the ſupernumerary rank, and oppoſite to the file of the colours.

The adjutant-major of each battalion, eight paces in rear of the fourth rank, and oppoſite to the centre of the right wing.

The adjutant of each battalion, eight paces in rear of the fourth rank, and oppoſite to the centre of the left wing.

The captain in the front rank, on the right of his company; the firſt ſerjeant covering him in the rear rank; and the enſign behind the centre of the firſt ſubdiviſion.

The ſerjeant-major in rear of the right of the ſecond ſubdiviſion; the lieutenant in rear of the centre of the ſame ſubdiviſion; the ſecond ſerjeant behind the left; and all the ſupernumerary, or fourth rank men are ſituated, at the diſtance of two paces in rear of the rear rank.

In the company on the left of the left wing, the ſecond ſerjeant is placed on the left of the front rank of the battalion, covered by a corporal in the rear rank.

The guard of the colours, and colours of each battalion, are on the left of the fourth battalion-company.

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* See Rules and Regulations, § 71, Formation of the Battalion The French regiment, when conſiſting of two battalions, is ſo conſtituted conformable to the Pruſſian ſyſtem. See Tactique Pruſſienne, page 3.

A company, in the Pruſſian ſervice, conſiſts of 54 files, fourteen non-commiſſioned officers, a captain, a firſt lieutenant, a ſecond lieutenant, and an enſign, or two ſecond lieutenants. A battalion is compoſed of five companies, beſides the grenadiers. The five companies, when aſſembled, are ſubdivided into eight platoons and four grand diviſions. See pages 4, 81 and 82, alſo 83.—Tactique Pruſſienne.

† "Ce titre dans ſon origine, fut donné à un officier qui commandoit une *colonne.* De *Colonne*, vient le mot, *Colonel.*"

The drummers of each battalion are ſituated fifteen paces in rear of the fifth company of their battalion.

The drum-major is poſted at the head of the drummers of the firſt battalion; and the corporal of the drums at the head of thoſe of the ſecond battalion.

The band of muſic is ſituated two paces in the rear of the drummers of the firſt battalion.

Discipline of the Soldier.
E'cole du Soldat.

Plate II.

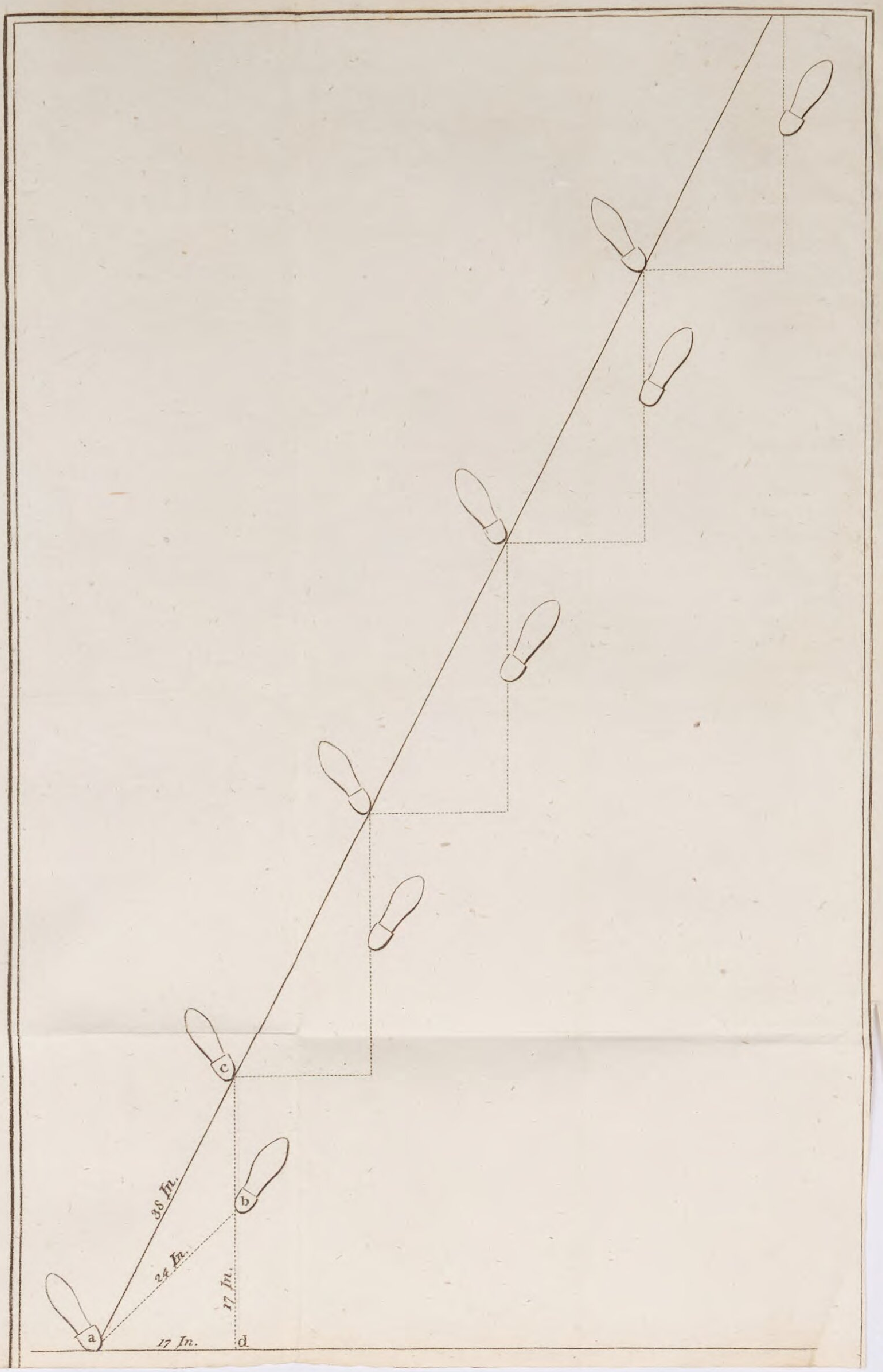
c
b
a
d
38 In.
24 In.
17 In.
17 In.

PLATE II. page 21.

Principles of the Oblique Step.

This plate ſhews the mechaniſm, or delineation of the oblique ſtep to the right. It appears that the recruit has planted his right foot ſeventeen inches to the right of its original ſituation, and alſo ſeventeen inches to the right and front of the left heel. This will give the diagonal (a b), over which the right foot moves, nearly twenty-four inches. The left foot is, then, carried from (a) to (c), about ſeventeen inches in front of the right heel. The line (a c), is about thirty-eight inches *.

---

* See Rules, Part I. § 8.

In the right angled triangle a b d, the baſe and perpendicular are given, and a right angle at d, in order to find the hypothenuſe a b, by a ſtatement, as S, a: b d : : radius : a b.

In the oblique angled triangle a c b, the exterior angle c b a, is equal to the two interior and oppoſite known angles b d a, and d a b. The two ſides a b, and b c, and the included angle are given, to find ac, done by the caſe in plain trigonometry, where two ſides and the included angle are given, to find the angles at the baſe (a c), and conſequently the baſe itſelf. This is ſo obvious, that it is unneceſſary to work theſe caſes here. We have added the letter d to the plate, to admit of theſe remarks.

∠ c b a = b d a. d

= } d a b

a b

b c

PLATE III.

Figure 1.

Poſition of the ſoldier under arms, repreſented fronting the eye, being a front view.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 25, No. 48.)

*Nota**. The feet form with each other, an angle leſs than a right angle, becauſe that in this poſition the weight of the body bears equally divided over the whole ſole of the foot. Were the feet more turned out, the ſurface of the ſupporting baſe would diminiſh as the angle opened towards the line (A B), and the recruit would have leſs perpendicular firmneſs in his bearing forward poſition. The knees are ſtraight without ſtiffneſs. The body is divided into two equal parts by the perpendicular line (C D).—The firelock is perpendicular to the baſe line; and the whole poſition is eaſy and accurate, without being conſtrained.

Figure 2.

The poſition of the recruit repreſented in profile.

The perpendicular line (C D) paſſes behind the head. The upper part of the body which gives the impulſive ſpring in marching, is thrown forward.

Figure 3.

Poſition of the ſoldier in marching.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 18. No. 22.)

Nota. The figure in the plate is copied from nature, and is repreſented at the moment at which the foot is coming to the ground, after the extent of the ſtep has been taken.

Figure 4,

Repreſents the recruit after having executed the firſt time, *(temps)*, or compound-movement of loading in quick time.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 28, No. 62, and page 43, No. 147.)

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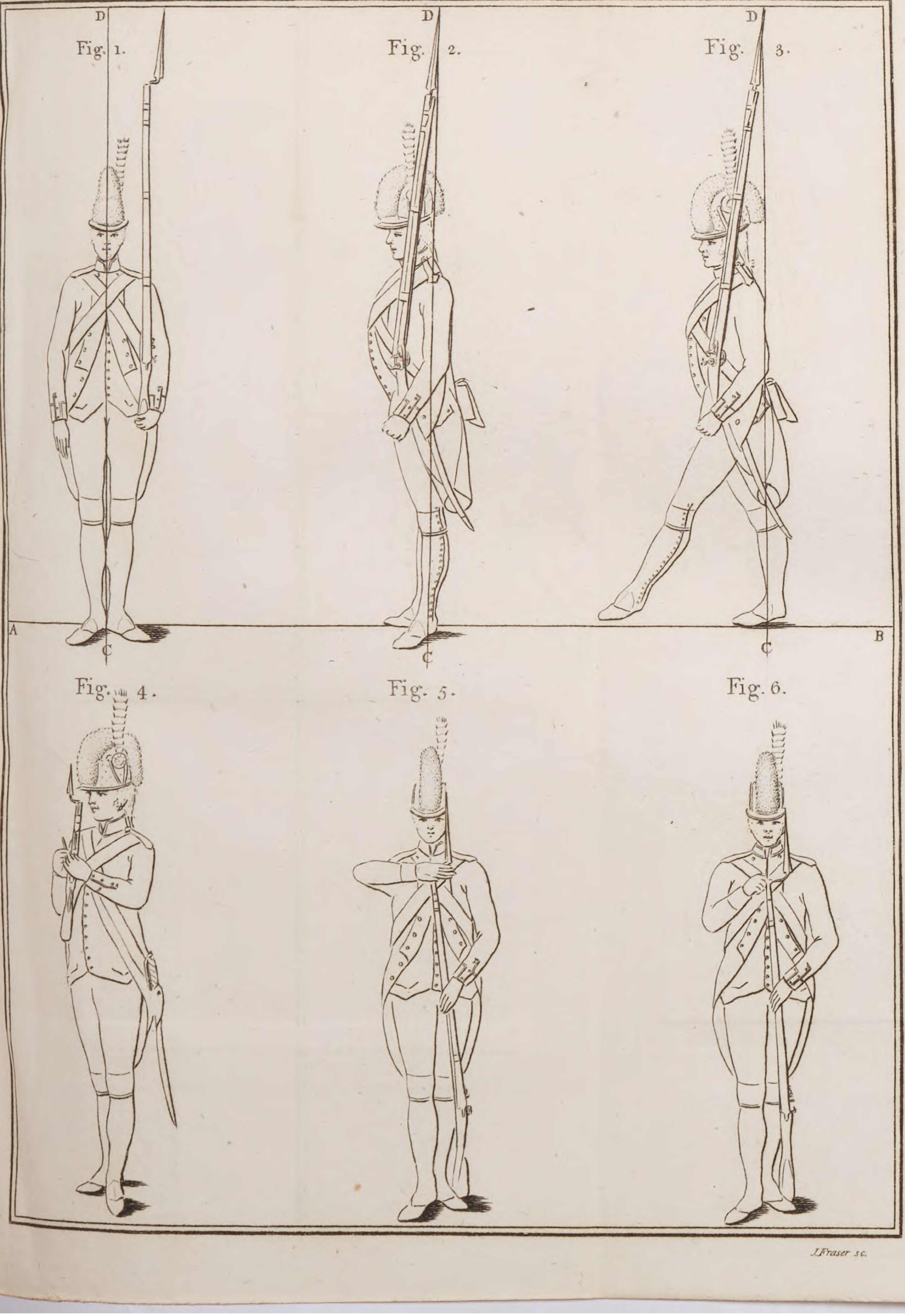
* "*Nota*," the imperative of notare, uſed in the ſame ſenſe as *nota bene*, in Engliſh authors.

Plate III.

Discipline of the Soldier.
École du Soldat.


D
Fig. 1.
D
Fig. 2.
D
Fig. 3.
A
C
C
C
B
Fig. 4.
Fig. 5.
Fig. 6.

J.Fraser sc.

Figure 5,

Repreſents the recruit, after having accompliſhed the ſecond compound-motion of loading in quick time.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, pages 30 and 44, Nos. 67 and 148.)

Figure 6,

Repreſents the recruit, after having executed the third compound-movement of loading in quick time *.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, pages 30 and 44, Nos. 70 and 149.)

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* N. B. *In figure* 4, *of Plate III, the firelock is drawn fore-ſhortened, the muzzle being elevated as high as the eye; and in the preſenting poſition, the fore-ſhortening diminiſhes to nothing, cauſing the diſappearance of the firelock, in figures* 4, 5, *and* 6, *of Plate IV, to an eye ſituated in front.*

PLATE IV*.

Figure 1,

Repreſents the front rank man kneeling, and having made "*ready*" for firing.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier* or *Recruit*, page 32, No. 77.)

Figure 2,

Repreſents the centre rank man in the poſition of having made "*ready*" for firing.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Recruit* or *Soldier*, page 32, No. 78.)

Figure 3,

Repreſents the rear rank man in the poſition of having made "*ready*," previous to preſenting.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 32, No. 80.)

Figure 4,

Repreſents the front rank man in the attitude of "*preſenting*" previous to firing.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 33, No. 81.)

Figure 5,

Repreſents a man of the centre rank in the attitude of "*preſenting*," previous to firing.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 33, No. 81.)

Figure 6,

Shews a rear rank man with his firelock "*preſented*" previous to firing.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 33, No. 82.)

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* See Rules, Manual and Platoon Exerciſes.

Diſcipline of the Soldier.
E'cole du Soldat.

Fig.1.

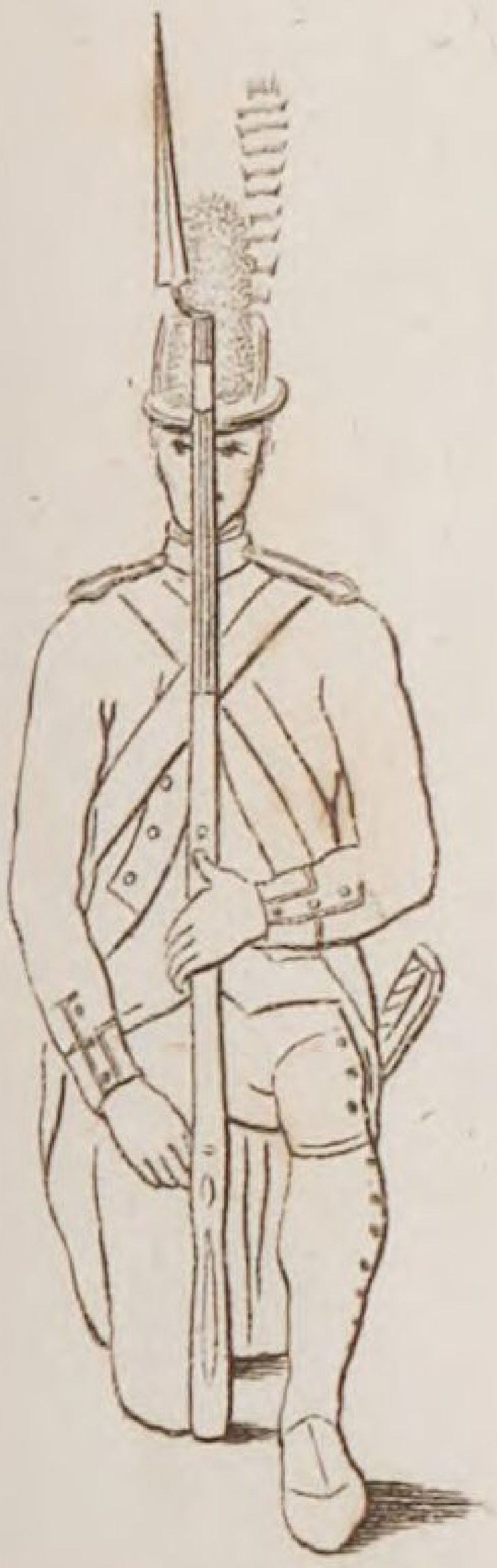


Fig. 2.

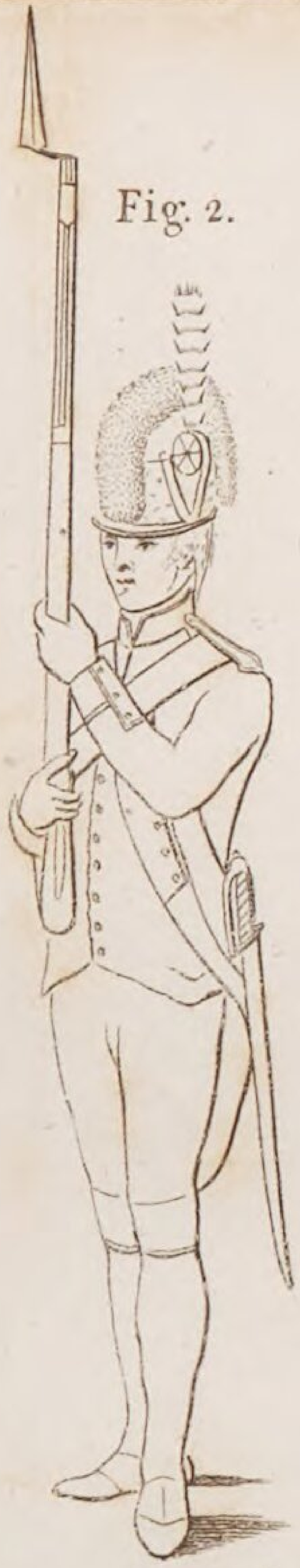


Fig. 3.

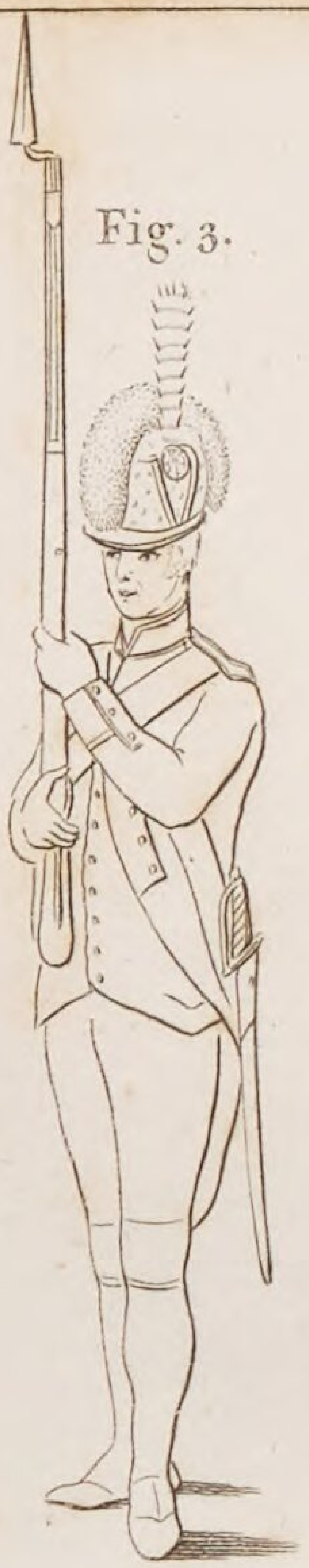


Fig.4.

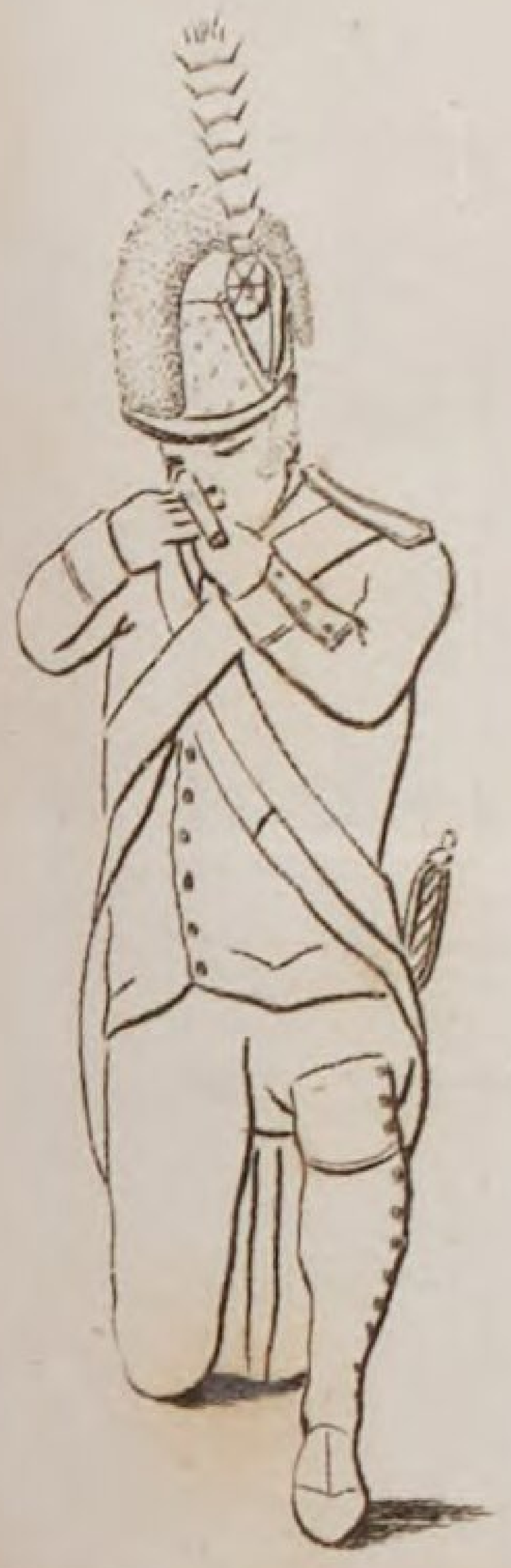


Fig. 5.

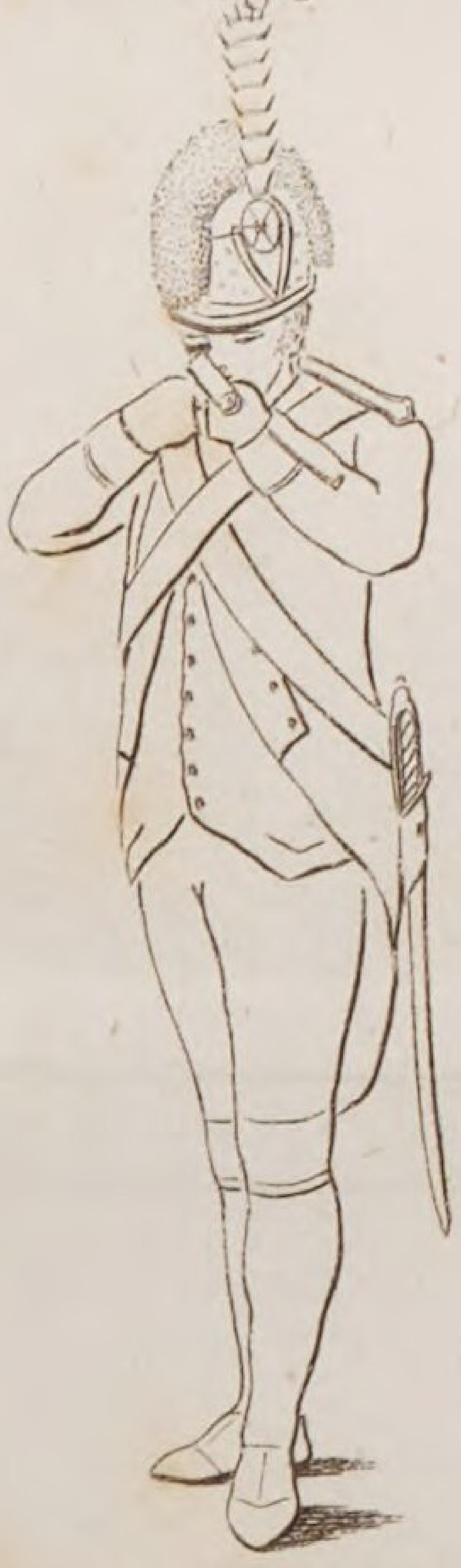
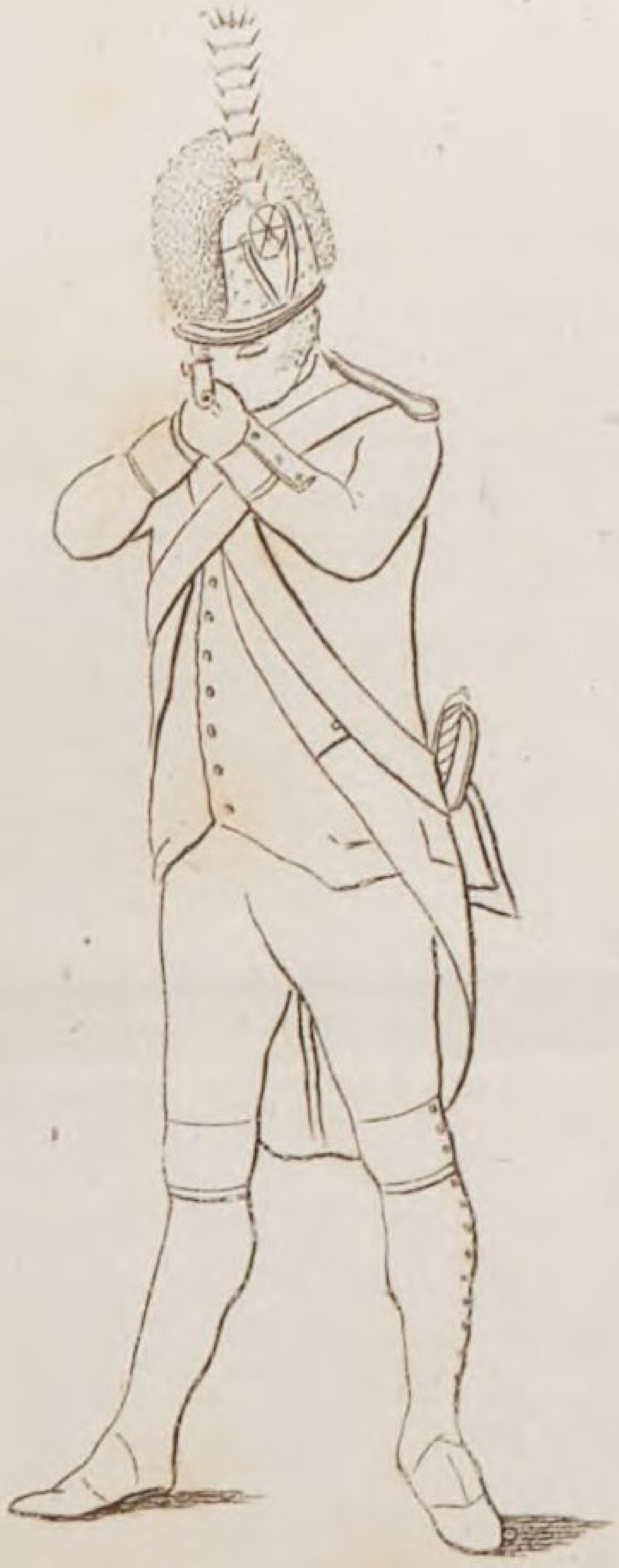


Fig.6.



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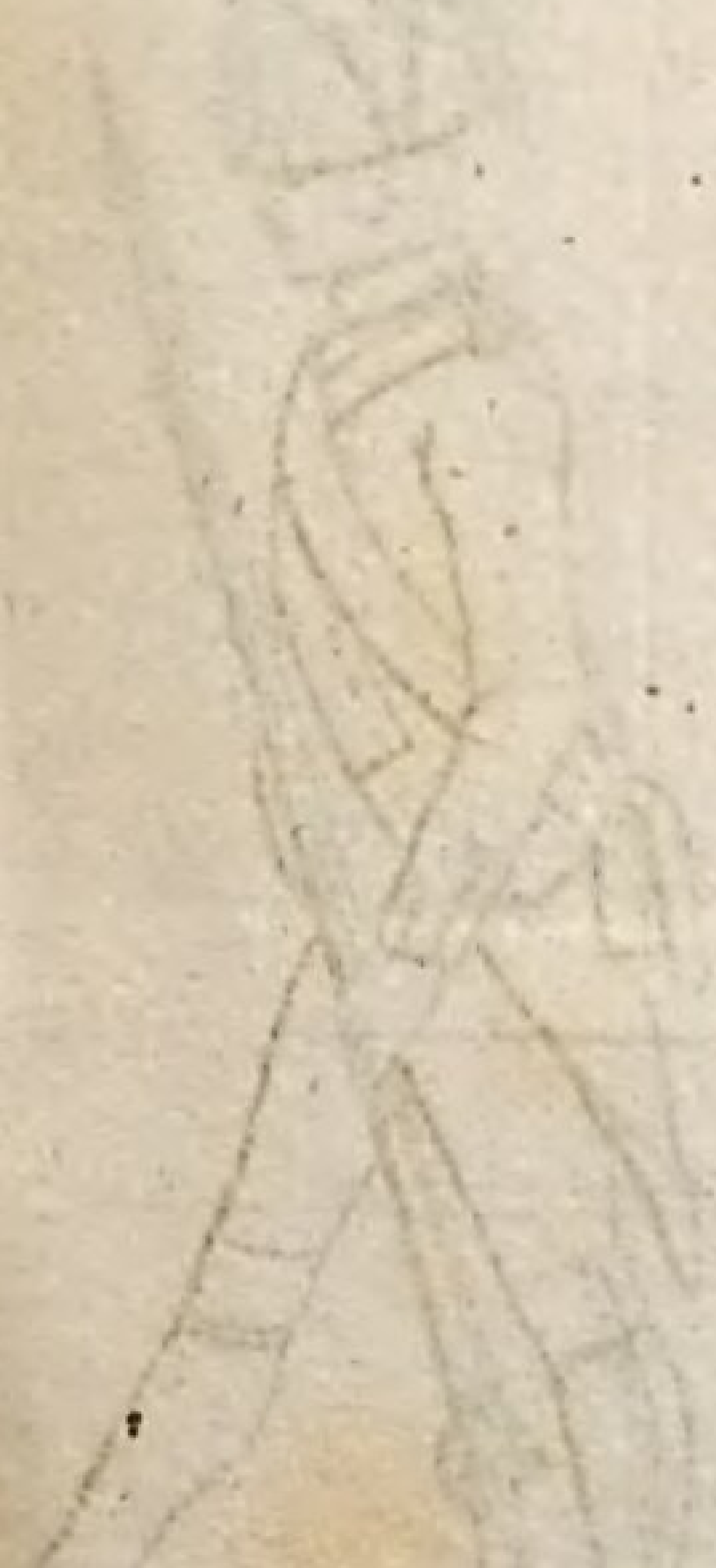
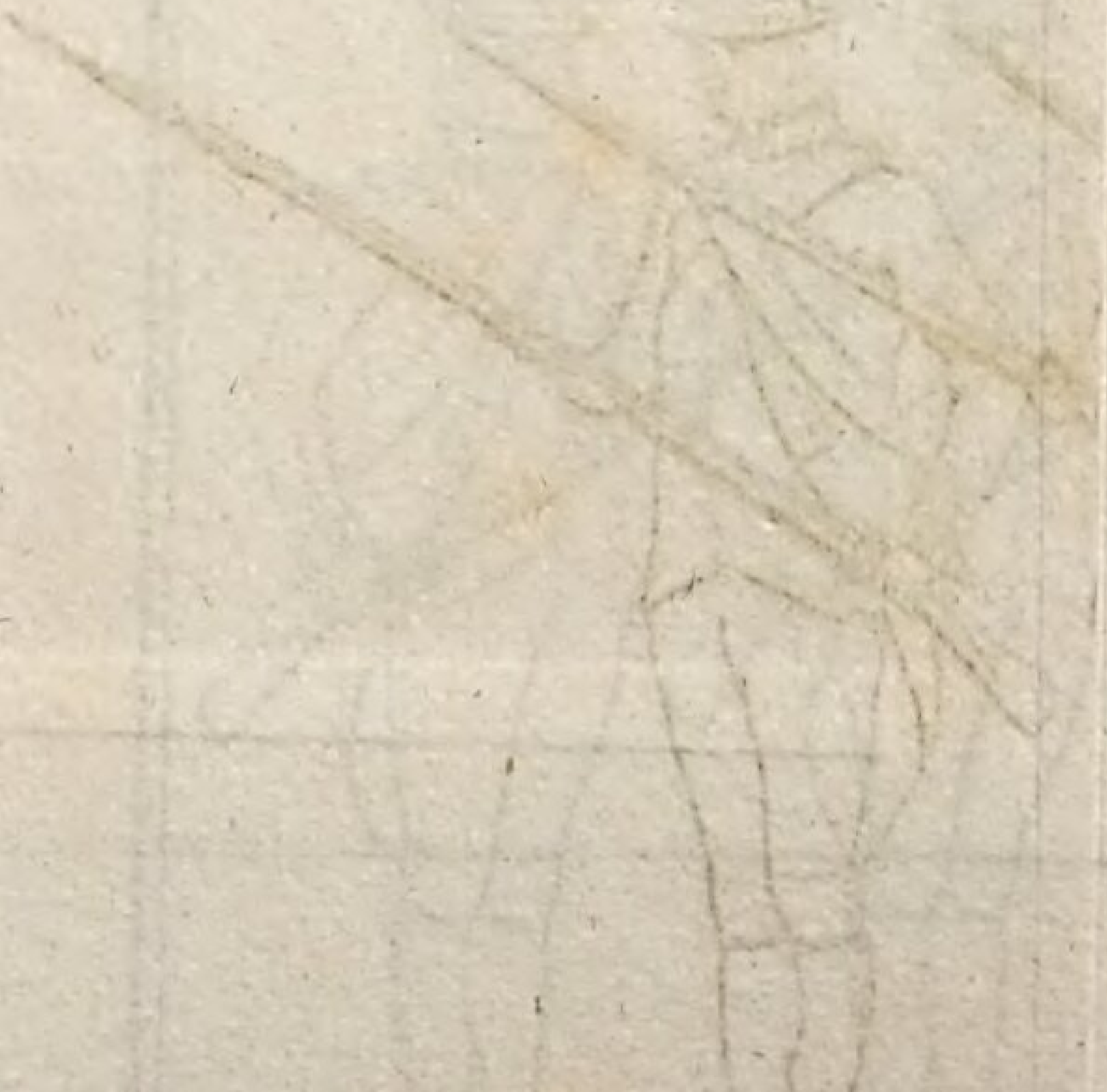




Diſcipline of the Soldier.
E'cole du Soldat.

Plate V.

Fig. 1.

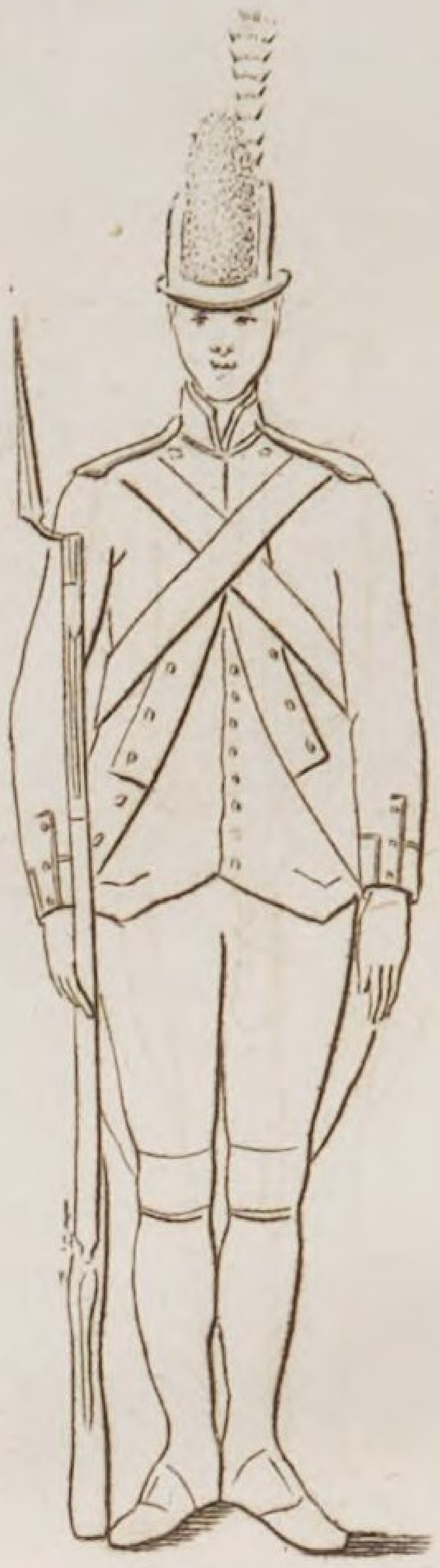


Fig. 2.

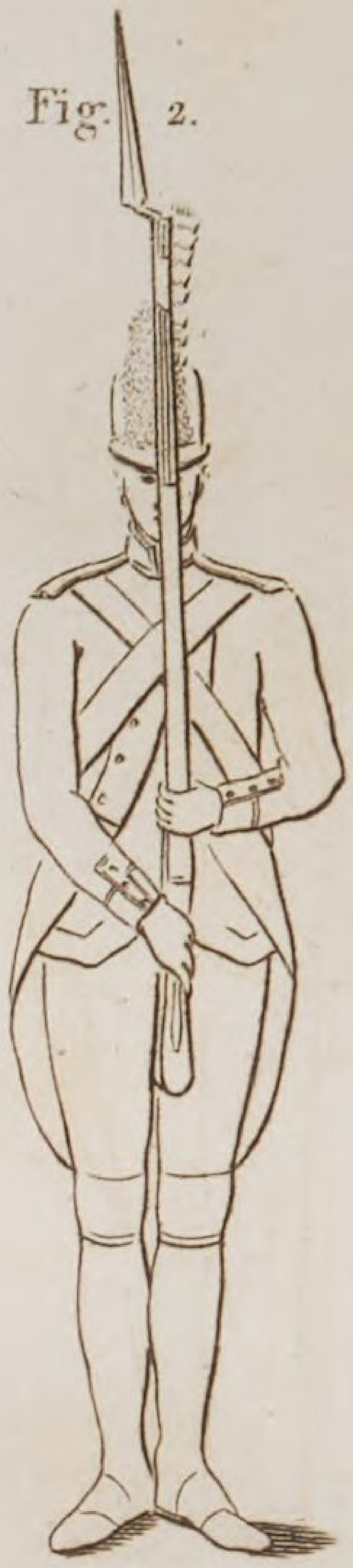


Fig. 3.

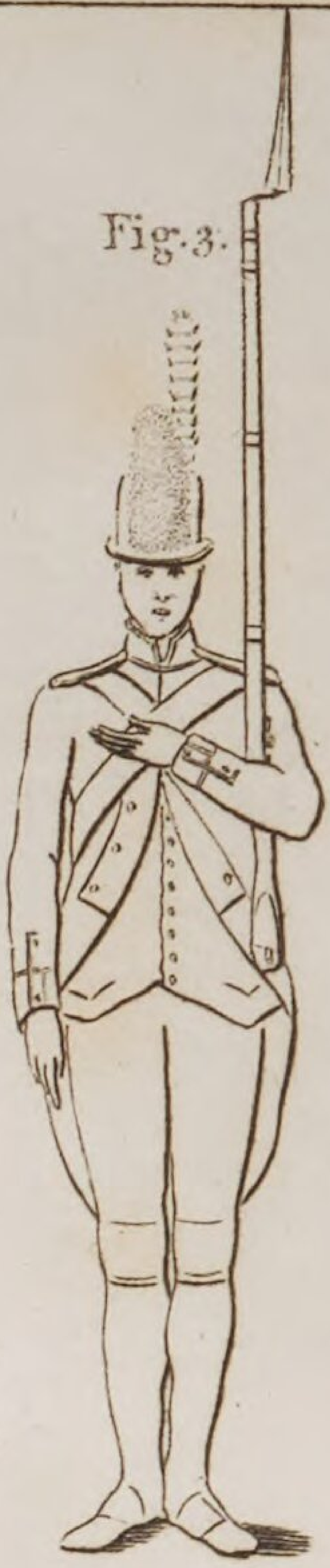


Fig. 4.

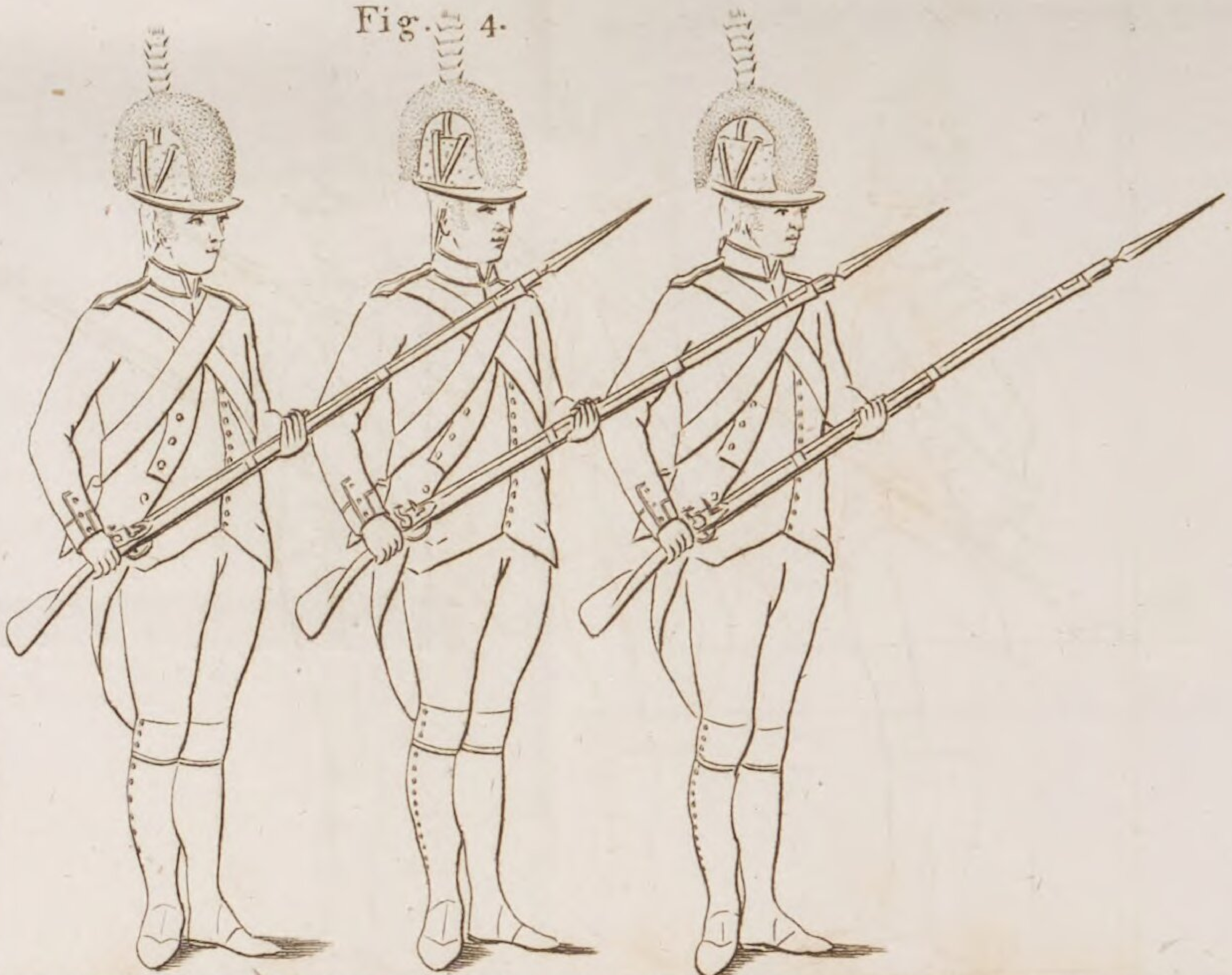
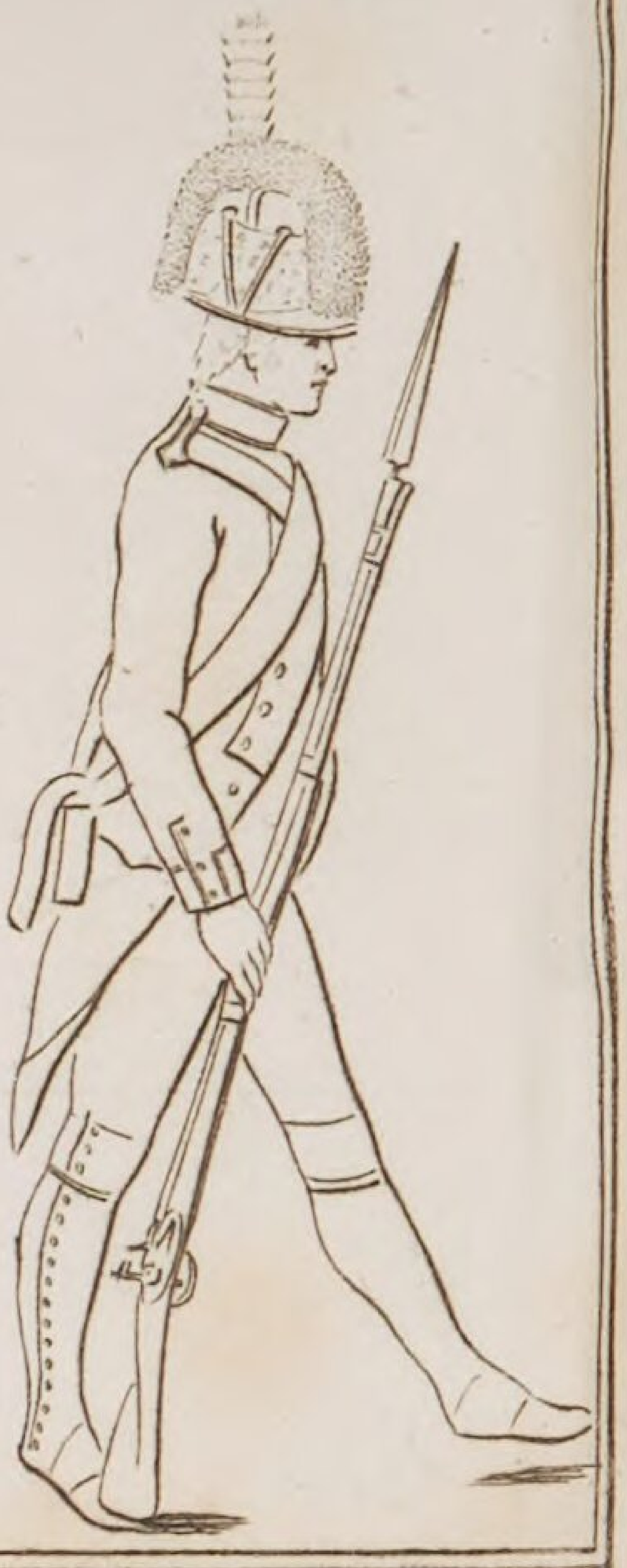


Fig. 5.



J. Fraser sc.

PLATE V.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a man ſtanding with "*ordered arms* *."
(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 35, No. 96.)

Figure 2,

Exhibits a ſoldier with "*preſented arms.*"
(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 34, No. 90.)

Figure 3,

Repreſents a ſoldier with "*ſupported arms.*"
(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 38, No. 117.)

Figure 4,

Repreſents the three ranks "*charging bayonets.*"
(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 41, No. 135.)

Figure 5,

Repreſents a ſoldier marching with "*trailed arms.*"
(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 42, No. 139.)

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* "Pour une compagnie d'Infanterie, elle avoit autrefois les deux tiers de ſes hommes armés de *mouſquets*, et l'autre tiers de piques.—Aujourd'hui, ils ſont tous armés de fuſils, et de bayonnettes."

PLATE VI.

Figure 1,

Shews the poſition of the feet of the men of the three ranks, when firing direct to the front.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 45, No. 158.)

Figure 2,

Shews the poſition of the feet of the men of each rank, when firing obliquely, to the right.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 45, No. 160, and following numbers.)

Figure 3,

Repreſents the poſition of the feet of the men of each rank, when firing, obliquely, to the left.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Soldier*, page 46, No. 166, and following.

Diſcipline of the Soldier.

Ecole du Soldat.

Plate VI.

Fig. 1.

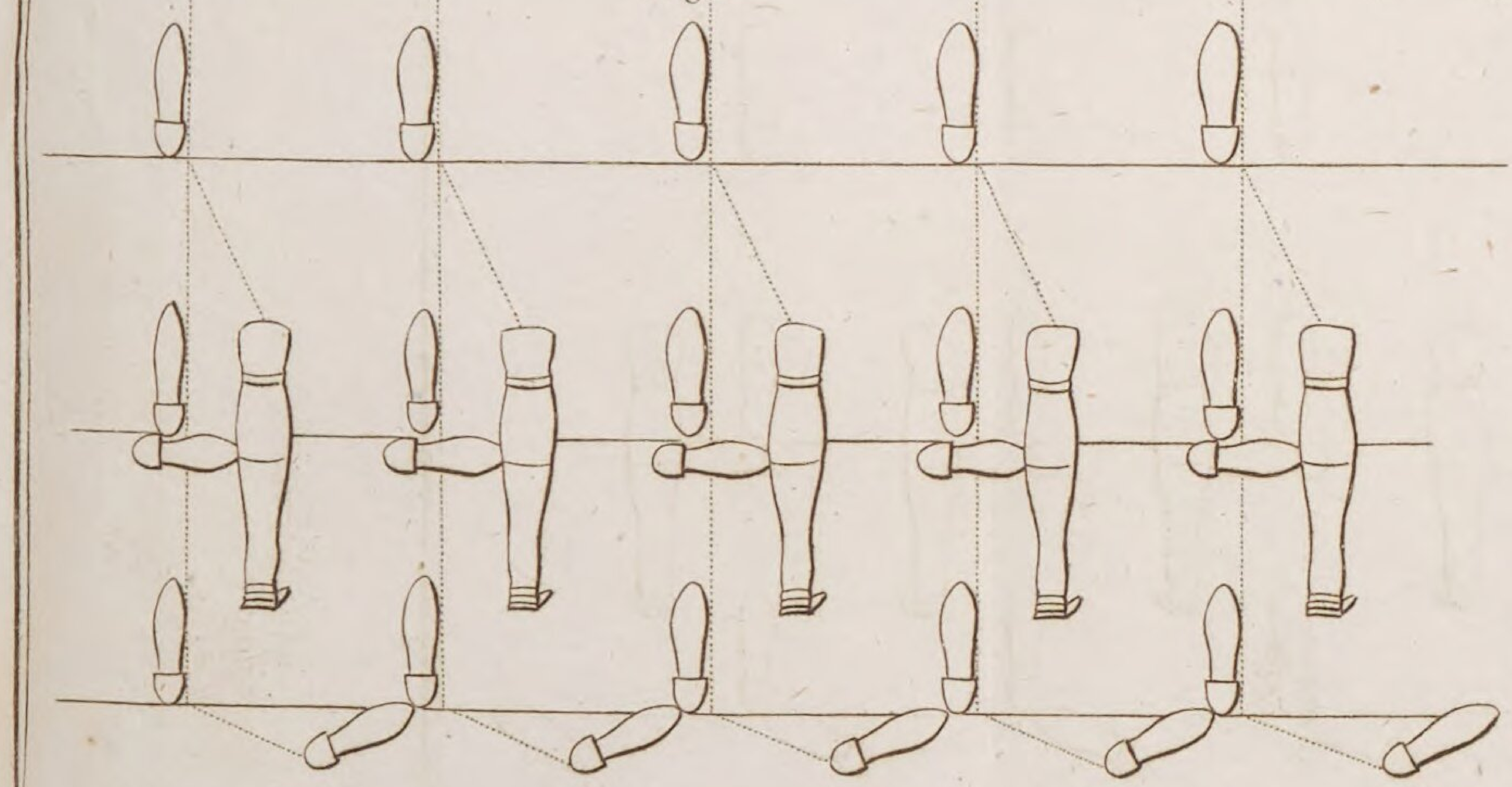


Fig. 2.

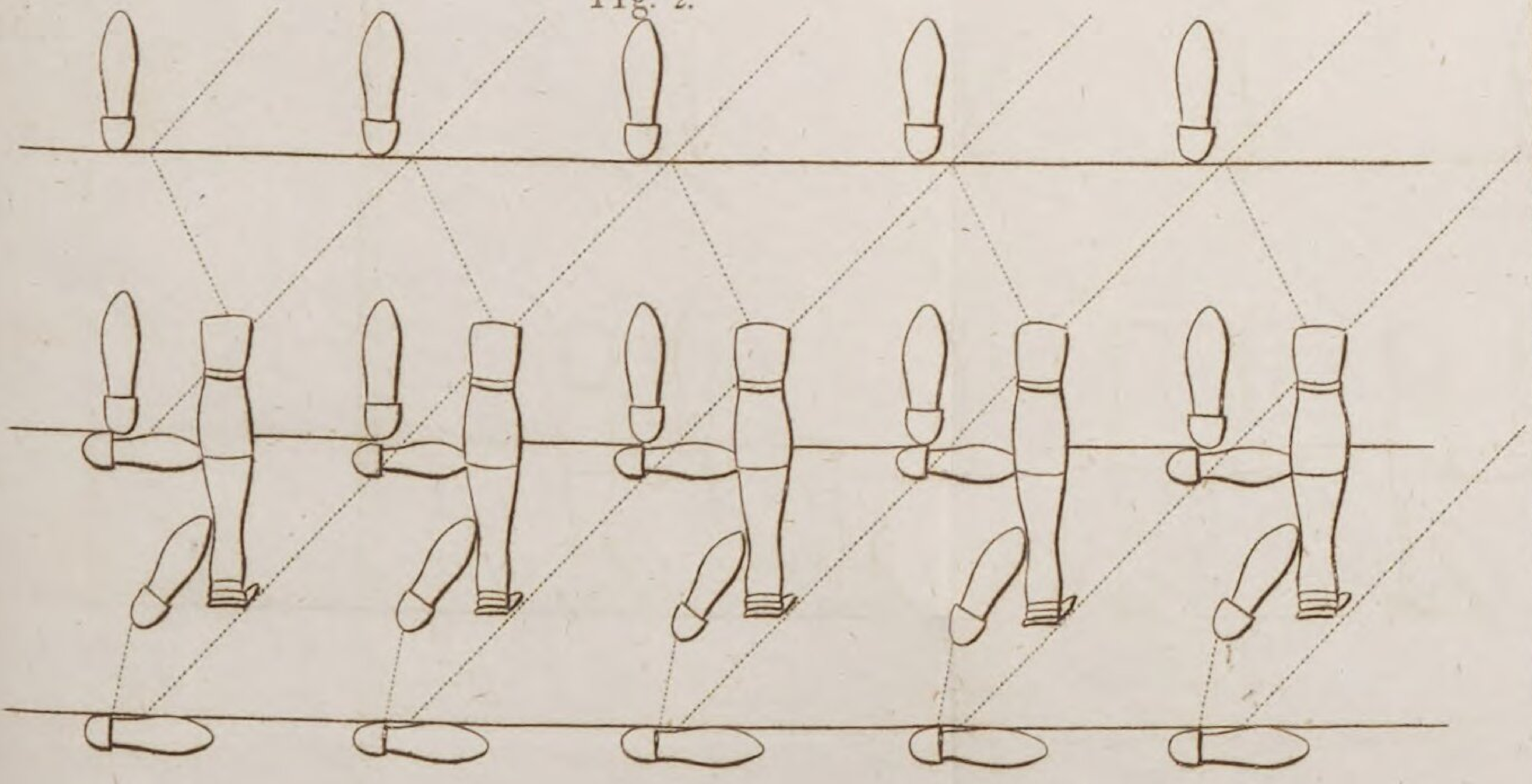
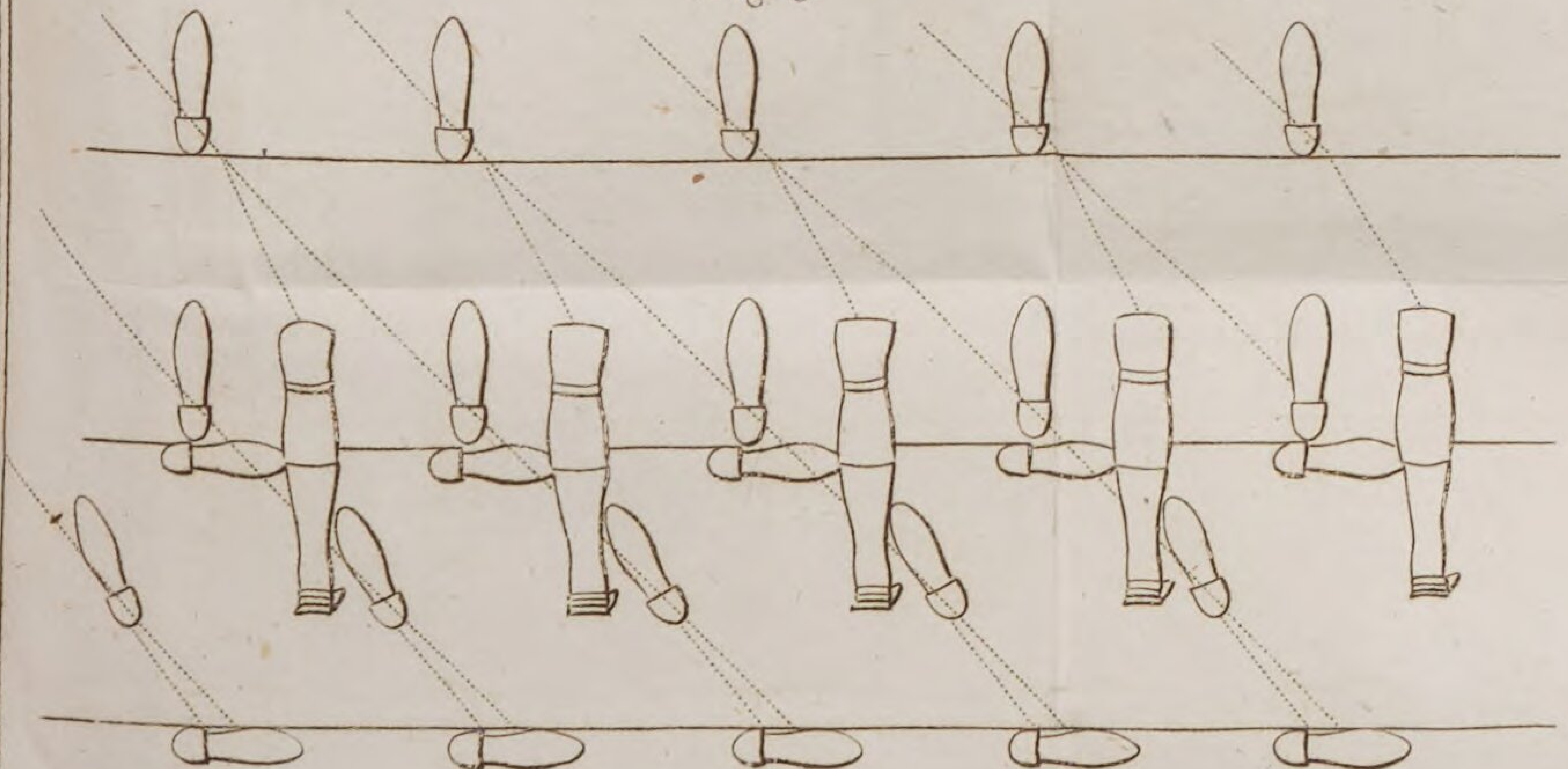
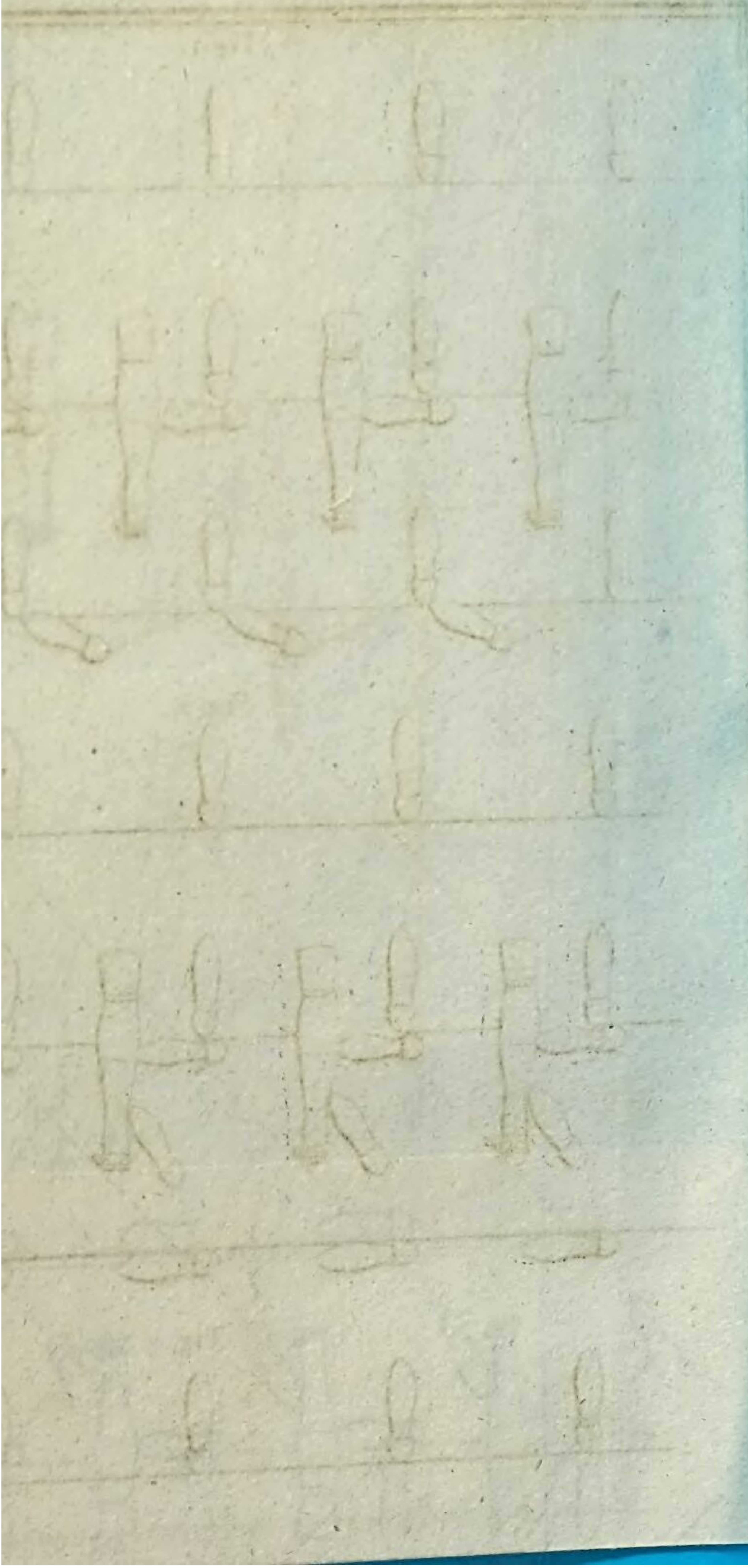


Fig. 3.





Diſcipline of the Platoon.

Ecole de Peloton.

Plate VII

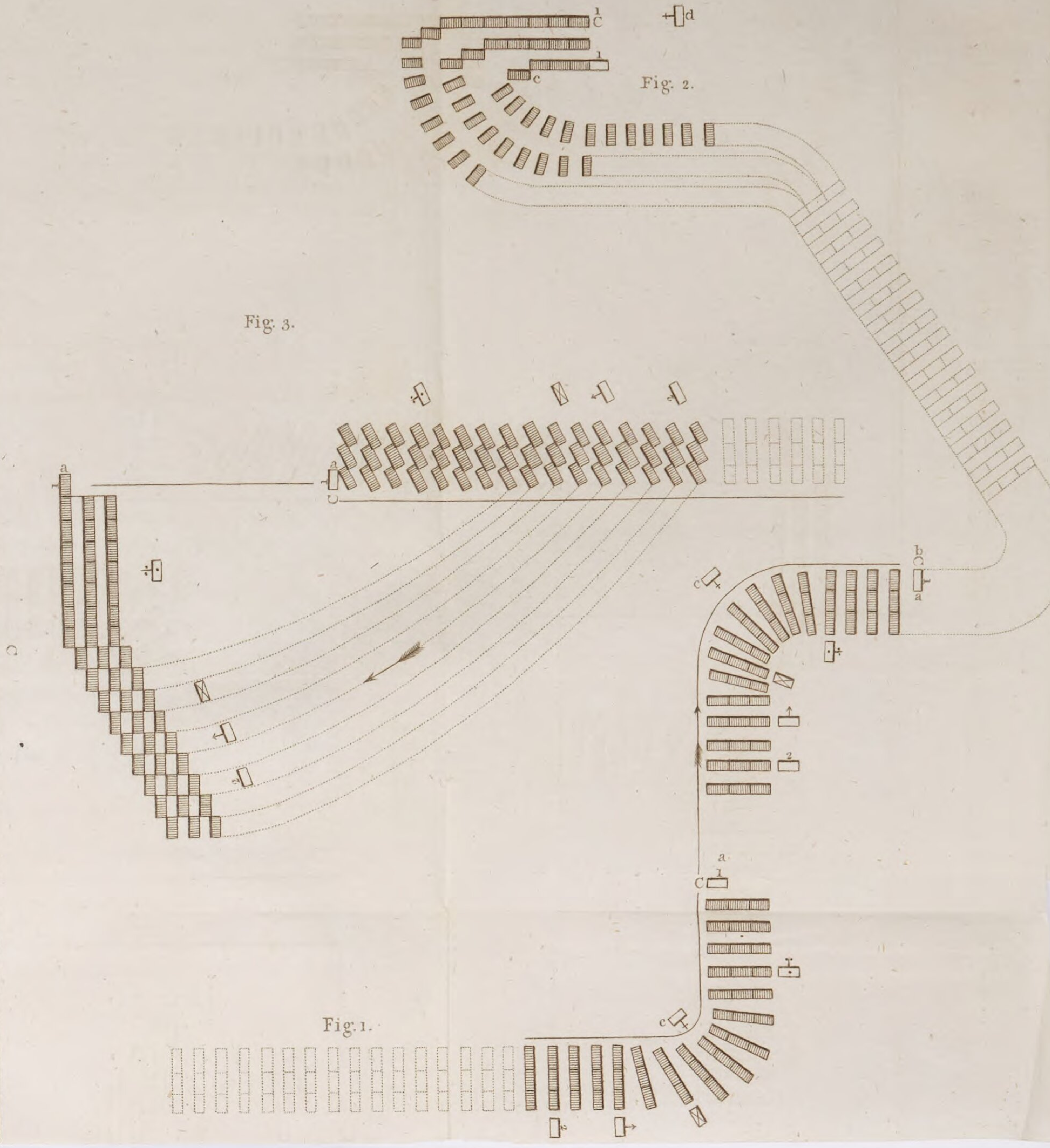


Fig. 2.
Fig. 3.
Fig. 1.
C
d
1
c
a
b

PLATE VII*.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a company marching in file, to the right flank, wheeling its head, by files, to the left, and afterwards, to the right.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 90, No. 125, and following.)

Nota. In the firſt caſe, it may be perceived that the men of the front rank do not wheel abruptly ; and that the men of the centre and rear ranks begin to ſtep out, previous to their arriving at the angle formed by the two directions, a thing naturally ariſing from this ſpecies of movement.

In the ſecond caſe it appears, that the men of the centre and rear ranks deſcribe proportional ſmall arcs of concentric circles, while the correſponding man of the front rank is going over a greater arc, or ſweep, in order to wheel to the right, in file.

The chief of platoon (b), is placed by the ſide of the covering ſerjeant (a), in order to conduct the leading file. The ſupernumerary rank are ſomewhat nearer to the rear rank than when in line ; and they follow the movement of the rear rank by conforming to it.

The inſtructor (c), is poſted at the wheeling angle, in order to ſuperintend the execution of the movement.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a company marching in file to the right flank, and forming to the right flank, by files, ſucceſſively.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 92, No. 132, and following.)

Nota. Seven front rank men appear formed in line, while only five of the centre rank, and three of the rear rank appear, at the ſame time, formed ; in conſequence of the method preſcribed for this ſpecies of formation.

The inſtructor (d), ſtationed, in a line with the front rank, and removed at the diſtance of ſome paces from it, directs

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* See Rules, 1ſt manœuvre, 4th, 8th, 15th, and 16th, where theſe various facings and filings are uſed.

directs the formation, in proportion as the men arrive on the line.

Figure 3,

Repreſents a company marching in file to the right flank, and forming to the front, from file *.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 93, No. 136, and following.)

The covering ſerjeant (a), appears marching ſtraight forward ; the ſoldiers bring the right ſhoulder forward, and change to quick time, moving over the ſhorteſt lines leading to their places, which they are to occupy, file after file, in quick ſucceſſion. Each file, as it forms up on the march, will reſume the ordinary time. The chief of platoon faces to the rear, in order to give the command, *march by the left*, after the laſt, or rear-file has formed up †.

[*] See Rules, 11th manœuvre.

[†] *Guide à gauche*, the director on the left ; or, *take the light touch of the elbow from the left.*

Diſcipline of the Platoon.

Ecole de Peloton.

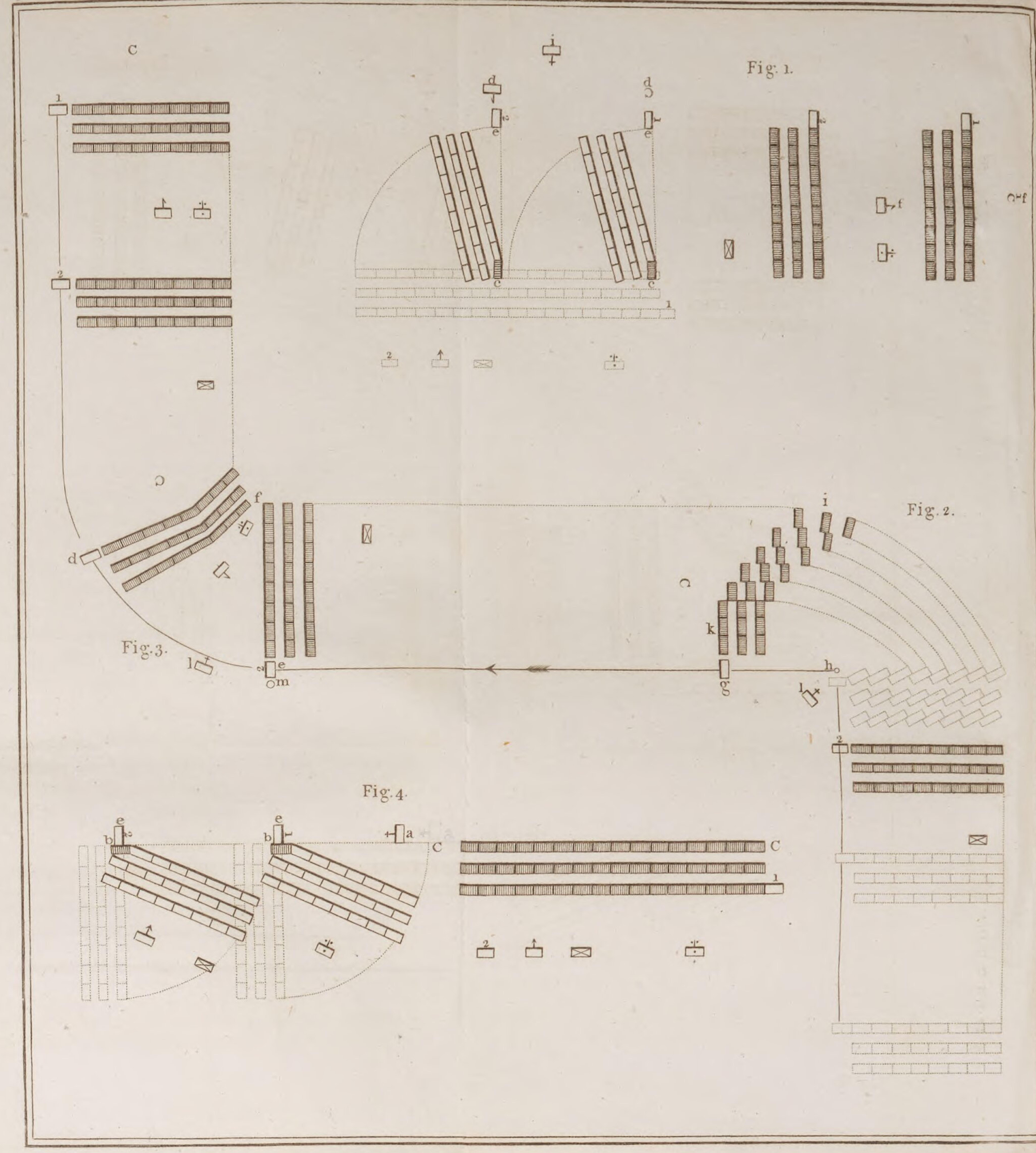

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

C
i
d
e
c
1
2
f
k
g
h
m
l
a
b

PLATE VIII.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a company wheeling forward from line into open column of ſubdiviſions.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon,* page 95, No. 151, and following ones.)

Nota. It appears that upon the word, *march,* the right hand man (c) of the front rank of each ſubdiviſion, has faced to the right. The officer of each ſubdiviſion has placed himſelf, as repreſented by the letter (d), in a line with the front rank of the ſubdiviſion as it will ſtand after effecting the wheel of ninety degrees. This officer poſts himſelf at the diſtance of ſome paces from what will be the pivot after accompliſhing the wheel, and faces to the rear.

When the man who conducts the wheeling wing has, in wheeling, arrived within two paces of the point perpendicular to the poſition in line, the figure ſhews the ſubdiviſion halted in this poſition by the officer commanding it.

At the word *halt,* the covering ſerjeant, and the fourth rank man from the left of the ſupernumerary rank, repreſented by the letter (e), have placed themſelves in the direction, aſcertained by the ſubdiviſion officer, who has immediately afterwards commanded, *Left* = DRESS ; *(Eyes)* FRONT ; and, then, moved to the front of the centre of his ſubdiviſion, his poſition being marked by the letter (f.)

Figure 2,

Repreſents a company marching in column of ſubdiviſions, and wheeling on the march, into a new alignment, or direction. The wheeling is on the pivot flank (*le côté* du guide*.)

(See

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* I heard it repeatedly remarked, that the French troops wheeled in a ſtyle that would diſgrace a body of men ſuppoſed diſciplined in a very inferior degree. When at Paris, laſt year, I paid much attention to the preſent ſtate of diſcipline in that country, and converſed much with ſome intelligent officers, on the ſyſtem of tactics now tranſlated, and ſubmitted to a diſcerning public. Previous to looking into the French ſyſtem of tactics, this wheel appeared to me founded on a new principle, which, when carefully analyſed, will be found ſimple in its application to an open column, and particularly calculated to prevent the extenſion of the column, or the loſs of diſtances.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 101, No. 182 and following ones.)

Nota. The plate ſhews that the directing ſerjeant (g), at the inſtant of his having arrived at the wheeling point (h), turned to his left, and continued the march at the ſame uniform rate; the wheeling point has a camp-colour-man (h) placed at it; each man, in his file, brings forward the right ſhoulder a little, arriving, in quick time, ſucceſſively, on the line of dreſſing, as repreſented by the files on the right (i); the files on the left (k) are repreſented after having ſucceſſively wheeled, and formed up, continuing the march.

The inſtructor (l), is poſted near the wheeling point, ſuperintending the movement.

Figure 3,

Repreſents a company marching in column of ſubdiviſions, and wheeling on a moveable pivot, on the reverſe flank: *(qui change de direction du côté oppoſé au guide.)*

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 102, number 188 and following *.)

Nota. At the word, *march*, given at the inſtant when the directing ſerjeant (d), on the pivot flank, has arrived at the marker (m) previouſly placed, the ſubdiviſion executes the wheel to the right on a moveable pivot, taking the touch of the elbow from the left, the pivot flank, and not from the right, the reverſe flank. The pivot man on the right continues taking ſteps, in wheeling, of ſix inches, in order to clear the ground for the ſucceeding ſubdiviſion. The letter (f) repreſents this pivot-man on the right.—The directing ſerjeant on the left, the pivot flank of the column, takes the uſual ſtep of two feet. From the nature of the movement, the ſubdiviſion curves a little at the centre, towards the rear, as the figure ſhews.

The directing ſerjeant (e) of the ſecond ſubdiviſion follows, exactly, in the track of the preceding director. Each director, in his turn, takes care, in deſcribing his arc of a circle, not to open out from, or cloſe in, to the point round which the pivot-man wheels.

The

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* The wheel on a moveable pivot, always made on the reverſe flank, is equally calculated to produce accuracy of diſtance of companies, in column.

The officers of ſubdiviſions, during the wheel, are to turn round to them, in order to conduct the wheel.

Figure 4,

Repreſents a company in column of ſubdiviſions, wheeling forward, to the left, into line.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 106, No. 206, and following.)

The inſtructor (a) has moved forward in front of the pivots, placing himſelf in a line with the directing ſerjeants on the pivot flank, facing towards them, at the ſpecified diſtance from them *.

At the word, *march*, the man (b), on the left of the front rank of each ſubdiviſion faces to the left ; the directors, (e), ſtand faſt ; and when the ſubdiviſion-right-flank of each ſubdiviſion has, in wheeling, arrived within two paces of the line of directing ſerjeants, the ſubdiviſion-officer commands, *ſubdiviſion, halt*.

At the word *dreſs*, given by the company-officer, the two ſubdiviſions dreſs forward to the line, by completing the wheel.

The officer of the ſecond ſubdiviſion, after giving the word, *halt*, retires to the ſupernumerary rank.

The company-officer, or chief of platoon, directs the dreſſing of both ſubdiviſions.

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* See Volume I. *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, No. 204. " L'Inſtructeur ayant arrêté la colonne ſuppoſeé avoir la droite en tête, et voulant la former en bataille, ſe portera auſſitôt *à la diſtance de ſection en avant du guide de la tête*," &c. From this direction, the inſtructor (a), is in the plate ſituated too near to the directing ſerjeant of the firſt ſubdiviſion. The inſtructor ought to be ſituated at the diſtance of a ſubdiviſion from the director (b), which he is not in the plate, by the length of the front ſpace of two files. With the exception of a few remarks made, in the courſe of this tranſlation, indicating a want of correſpondence in two or three inſtances, between ſome of the plates, their deſcription, and detail in Vol. I. they are, in general, accurate.

PLATE IX*.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a company marching in column, with the right in front, forming ſubdiviſions.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 115, No. 252, and the following ones.)

Nota. (a) and (b) repreſent the two ſubdiviſion-officers, who, on the firſt word of command, have moved forward in front of the centre of their reſpective ſubdiviſions; on the word, *march*, the ſecond ſubdiviſion marks time; the firſt continues to march ſtraight forward; and as ſoon as the firſt is diſengaged from the ſecond, the ſecond obliques to the right, in order to be at ſubdiviſion-diſtance in rear of the firſt.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a company in column of ſubdiviſions, marching with the right in front, and forming company.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 117, No. 261, and following.)

Nota. The plate ſhews the leading, or firſt ſubdiviſion only, obliquing to the right, and when it has uncovered the ſecond, it marks time, waiting for the coming up of the ſecond, which has, always, continued to march ſtraight forward, perpendicular to the front.

Figure 3,

Repreſents a company ſuppoſed compoſing a part of a column with the right in front, executing the countermarch †.

See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 119, No. 276, and following.

Nota. The figure ſhews the director of the left (a), who has faced to the right about; the company marches to the right flank, and wheels by files (b), ſucceſſively, one hundred and eighty degrees, or in a ſmall ſemi-circle, to the left about; and when the leading file has arrived oppoſite to,

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* See Rules, 8th manœuvre.

† See Rules, 6th and 7th manœuvres.

Fig. 1.

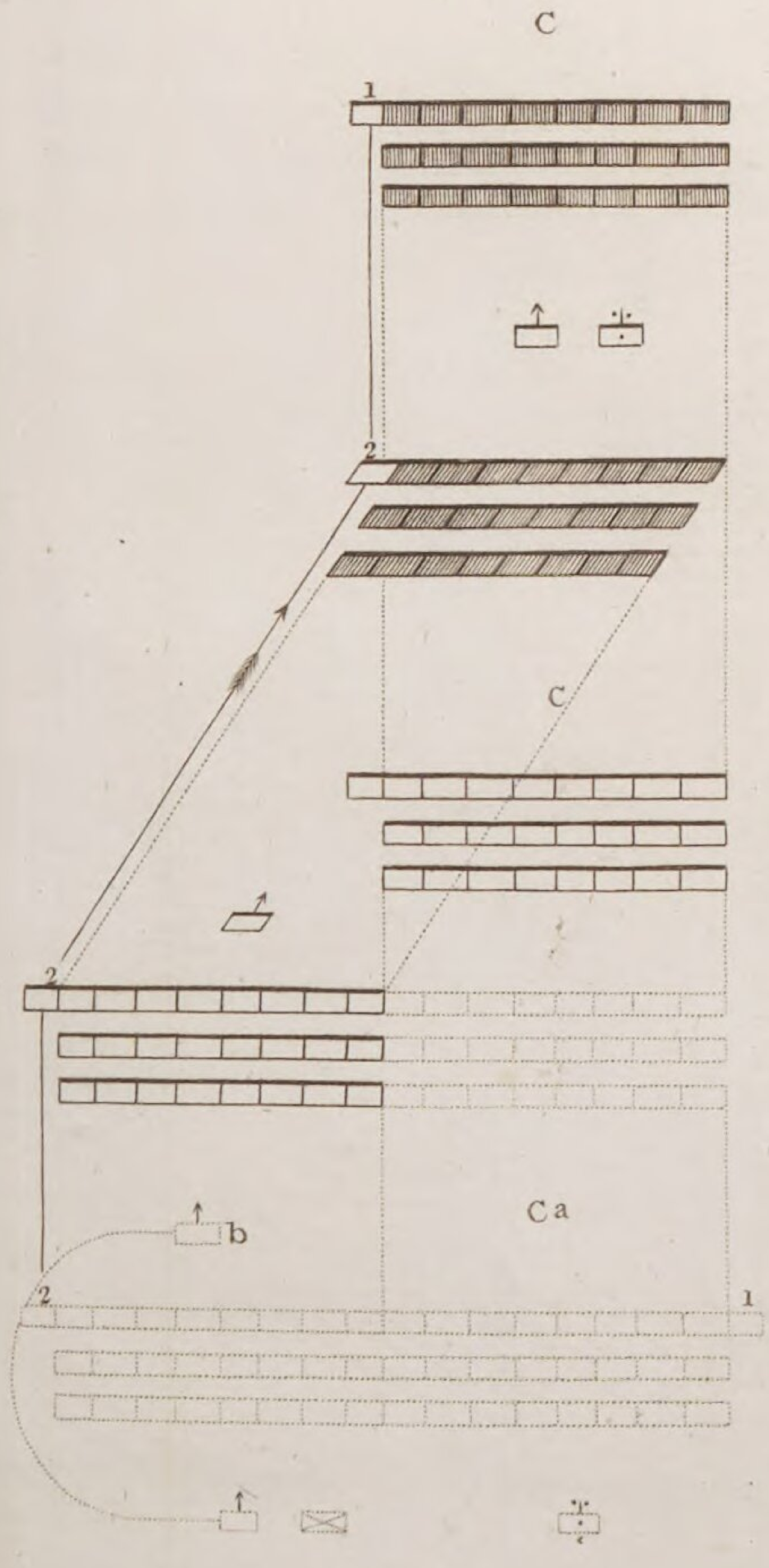

C
1
2
C
2
b
C a
2
1

Fig. 2.

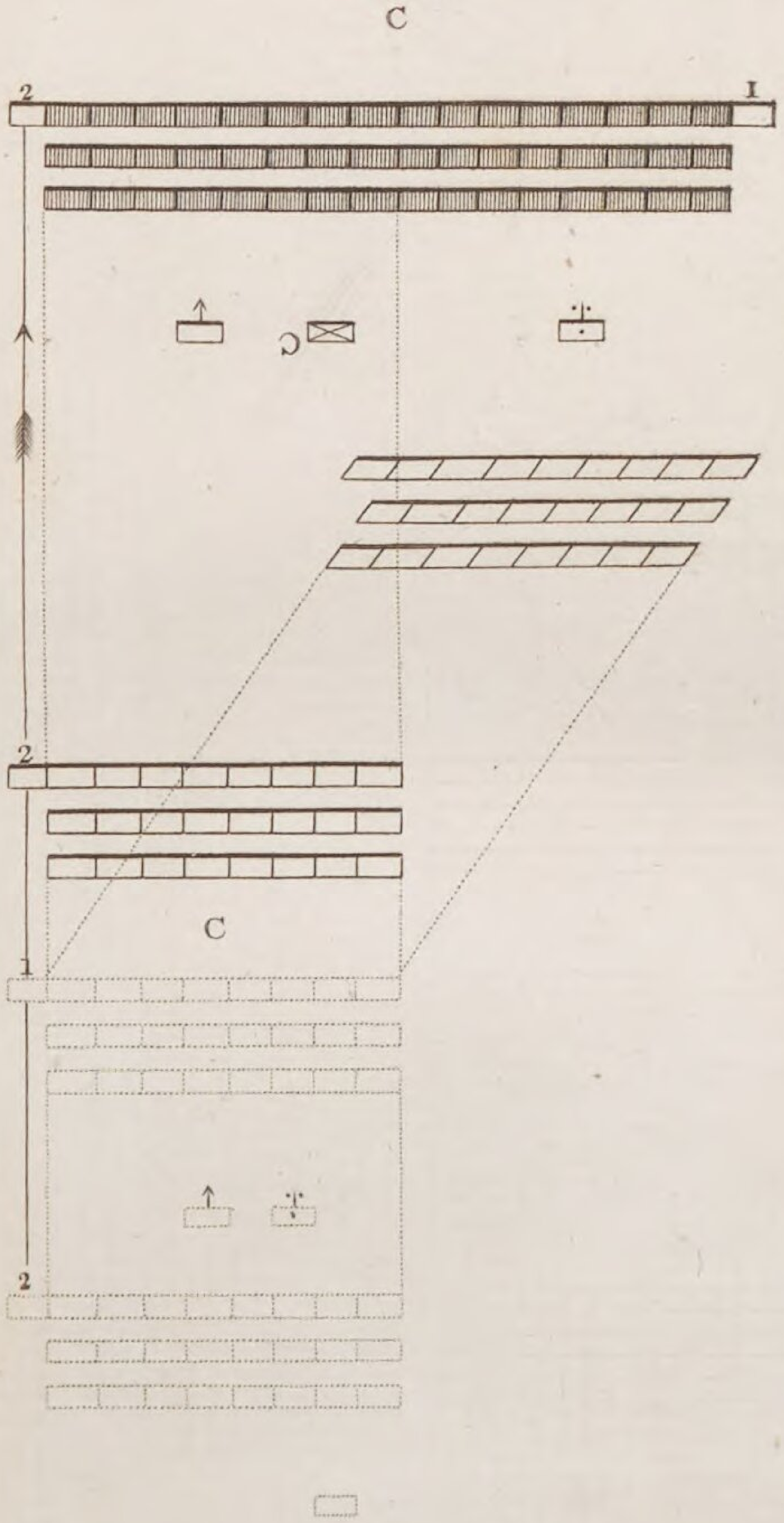
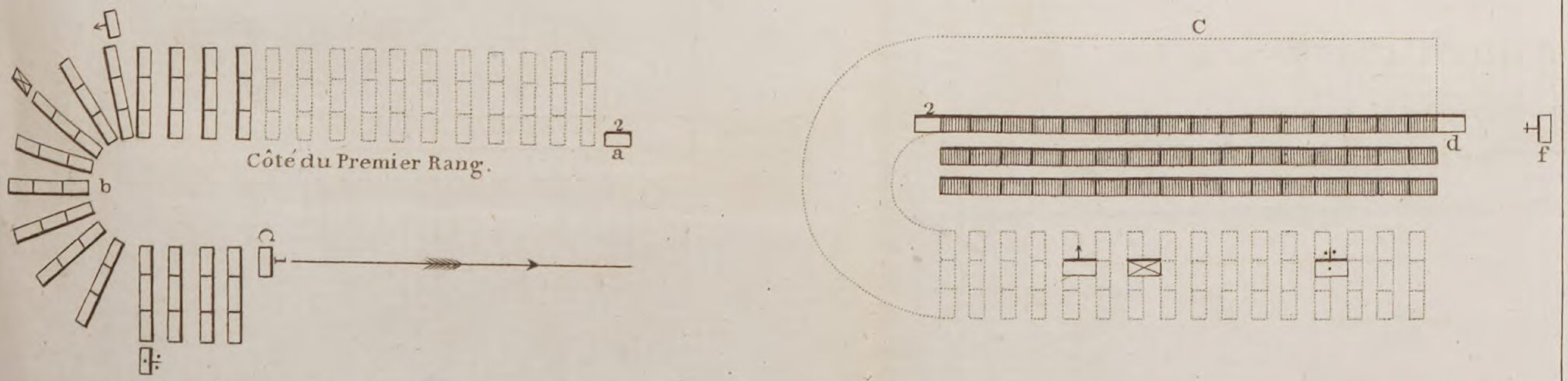


Fig. 3.


C
2
a
Côté du Premier Rang.
b
C
2
d
f

to, and as far as the directing ſerjeant (a), the company halts, fronts, and dreſſes on the director (a). At the word *(Eyes) Front (Fixe):* the covering ſerjeant (d), occupies the place of the director of the left, who places himſelf on the left of the front rank, paſſing to his ſituation, along the front of the company.

The inſtructor (f) remains on the flank, in order to ſuperintend the execution of the movement.

PLATE X.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion in line, wheeling forward by companies, to the right, from line, into open column.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 144, No. 49, and following.)

Nota. The figure ſhews the adjutant-major (f) who, after the battalion has broke to the right, has, on a caution given to him to that effect, by the lieutenant colonel of the battalion, proceeded thirty or forty paces in front of the leading directing-ſerjeant, in order to indicate to him the line he is to march on, on a ſuppoſition that there may not be any projecting, or ſtriking objects on the ground in front of the column, for the leading director to march on. The adjutant (g) poſts himſelf in rear of the pivot line of the column, in order to be ready to diſcharge the duties required from him, when the column is put in march. The lieutenant colonel of the battalion (a), takes poſt oppoſite to the centre of the battalion, on the pivot-flank-ſide of it, in order to be properly ſituated for giving his words of command, and for ſuperintending, advantageouſly, the maintenance of order, and the connected regularity of march of the column.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a battalion in line, wheeling forward into open column, to the right, in order to march towards the left.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 146, No. 56.)

Nota. The parallelograms in white, or un-filled up by etching, or black ſtrokes, ſhew the companies of the battalion after having broke forward into open column. The leading company is repreſented after having advanced forward a ſpace equal to twice the extent of its front. The companies in black, or, etched, repreſent the column in march, each company wheeling on its pivot-flank at the point marked by the camp-colour-man (b), who has been previouſly ſtationed. The adjutant-major (f), marches on the pivot-flank, in a line with the leading

company,

Discipline of the Battalion.

École de Bataillon.

Plate X.

Fig. 1.

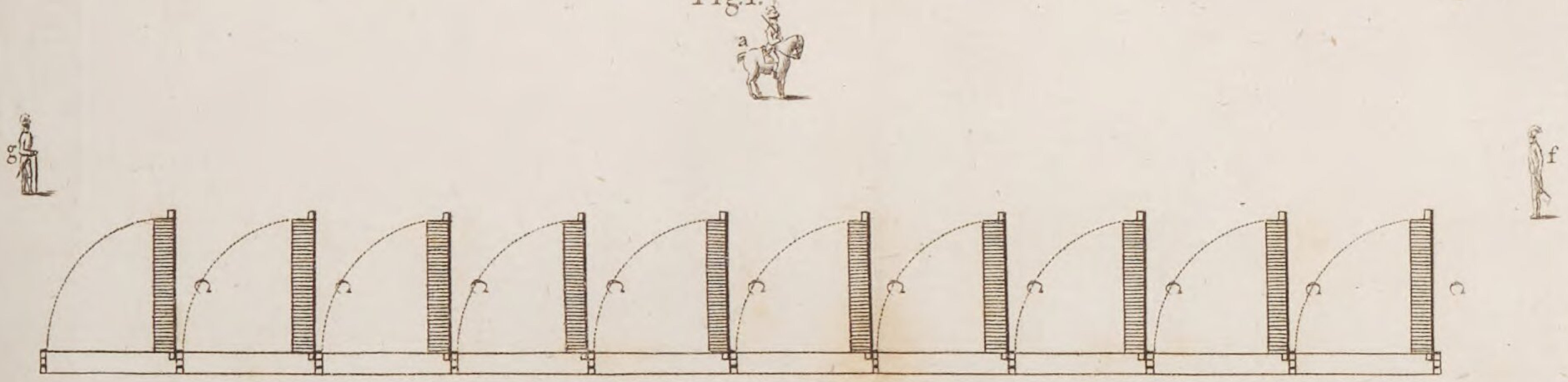


Fig. 2.

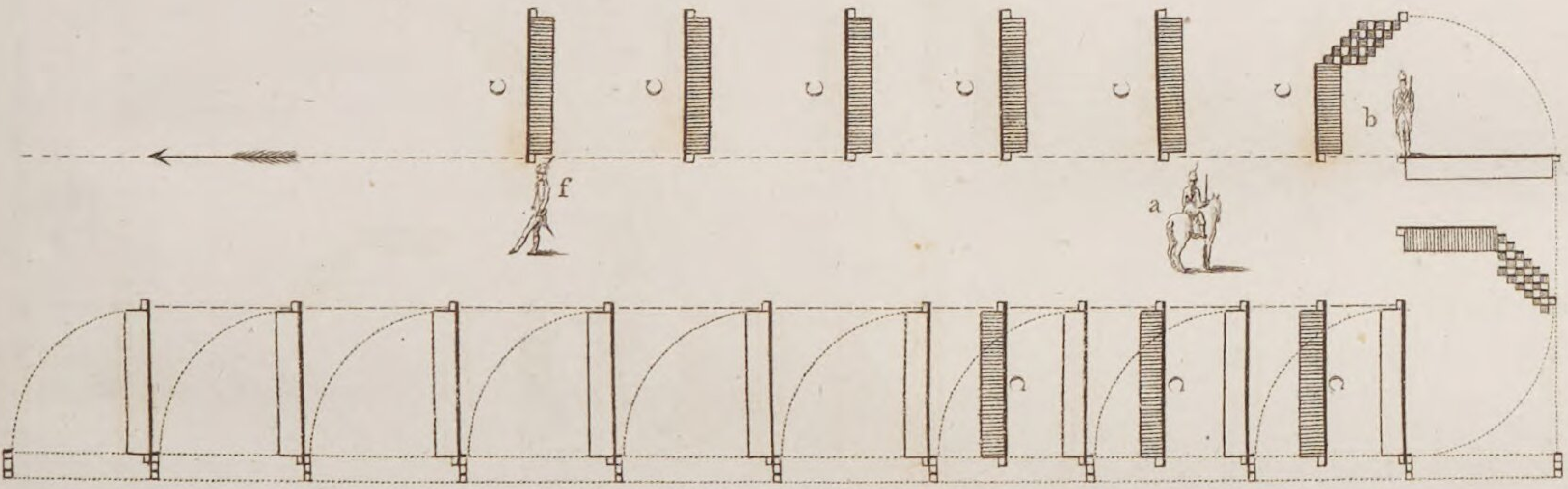
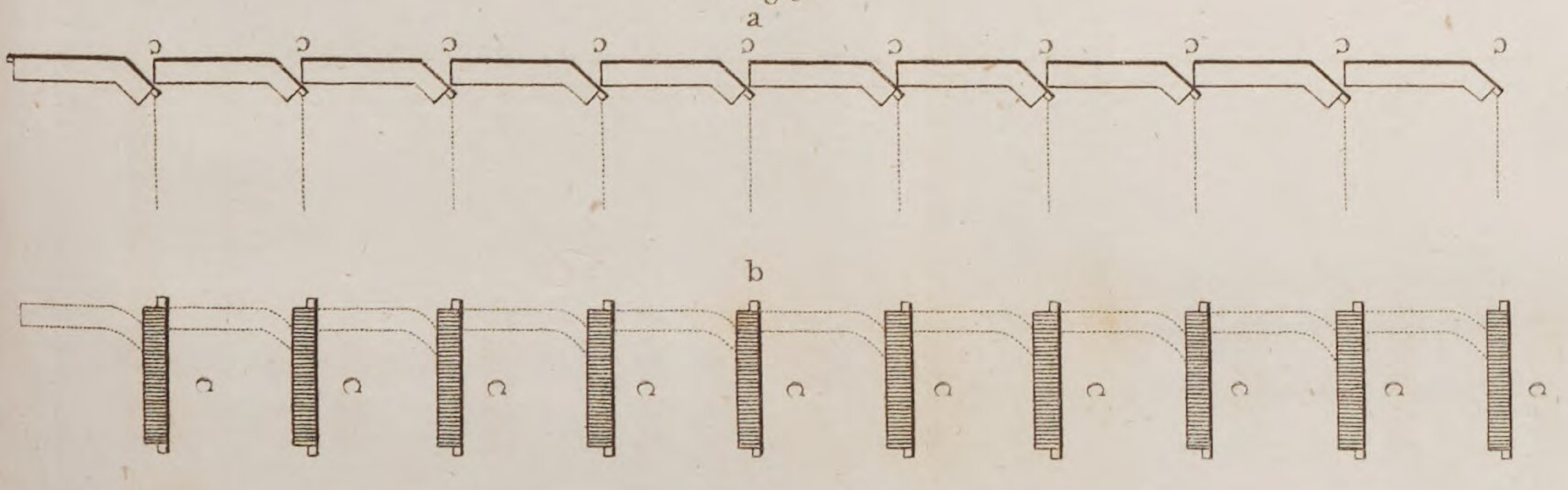


Fig. 3.



J. Fraser sc.

company, in order to direct and give the ſtep and time. The lieutenant colonel of the battalion (a), remains at the wheeling angle, in order to watch over the movement there.

Figure 3,

Repreſents a battalion in line, filing from line into column, by placing its pivot-flank on the line, with the right in front*.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 146, No. 57, and the following ones.)

Nota. The figure (a), ſhews the battalion after it has faced to the right; the companies have diſengaged their heads (*ont déboîté en arrière*) to the rear; and each captain of a company has poſted himſelf by the ſide of the front rank man on the left of the company which is, immediately, on the right of his own. The figure (b), ſhews the battalion formed into open column, after having marched, perpendicularly, to the rear, and after having been halted at the moment when the rear file has arrived at, or come up to the captain.

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* Two lines (a) and (b), are given for diſtinctneſs' ſake; but from the detail of the movement, the pivot-flank of the column, when filed into, is to be on the original line. This accurate formation of open column, the French ſubſtitute for wheeling backward, which is never uſed in their ſervice.

PLATE XI *.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion forming cloſe column of grand diviſions, in rear of the right grand diviſion.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion,* page 154, No. 99, and following.)

Nota. The figure ſhews the firſt battalion-grand-diviſion wheeling, by files, to the right, to the rear, ſo as to be three paces in rear of the grand diviſion of grenadiers formed on; and the firſt grand diviſion, after wheeling its head to the rear, directs its march parallel to the grand diviſion of grenadiers. The captains commanding the other grand diviſions, conduct them, as repreſented by (a), ſo as to enter the column in a parallel direction to the preceding grand diviſion, and at the diſtance of three paces from it.

The adjutant-major (d), ſtationed in front of the director of the left of the grenadiers, ſuperintends the covering of the other directors (b), on the pivot-flank, as they, reſpectively, take their places in the column.

The adjutant (f), ſtationed in rear of the pivot-flank of the *directing grand diviſion formed on,* diſcharges a ſimilar duty.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a battalion forming a cloſe column of grand diviſions on a central grand diviſion, with the right in front.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion,* page 150, No. 75, and following ones †.)

Nota. The figure ſhews the firſt grand diviſion and the grenadiers faced to the left, with their leading files diſengaged to the front; and the third and fourth grand diviſions are exhibited faced to the right, with their leading files thrown to the rear. The firſt and third grand diviſions wheel their leading flank, by files, to the right, gain a diſtance

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* See Rules, 1ſt Manœuvre.

† See Rules, 3d Manœuvre.

Discipline of the Battalion.

École de Bataillon.

Plate XI.

Fig. 1.

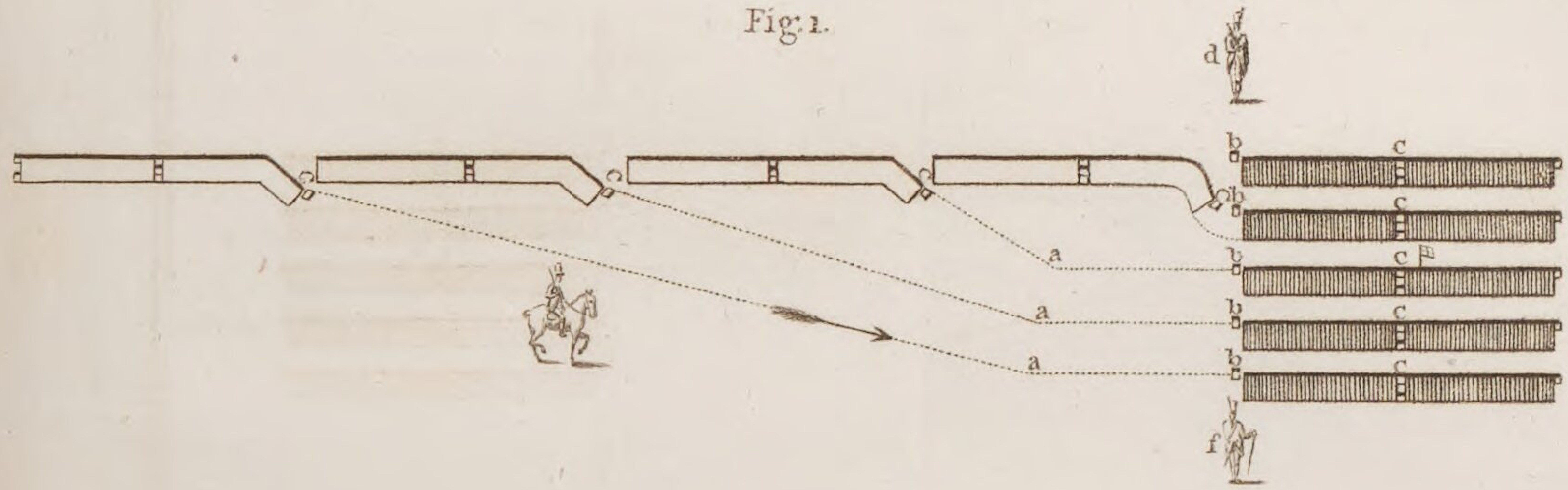

d
b
c
b
c
a
b
c
a
b
c
a
b
c
f

Fig. 2.

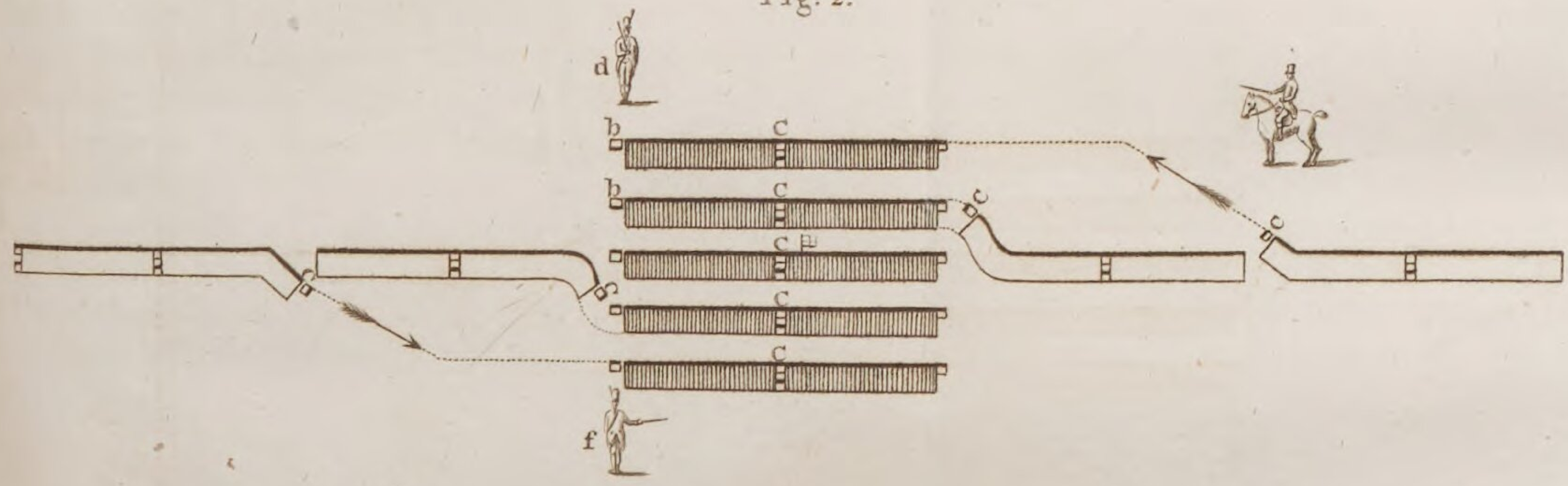
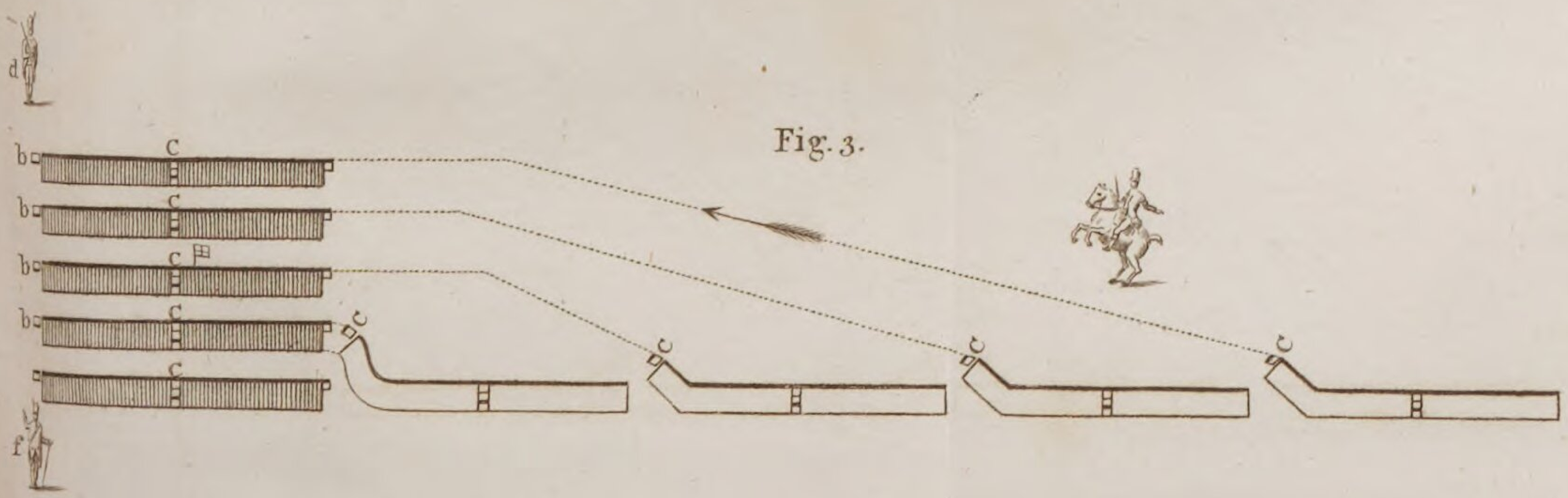

d
b
c
b
c
c
c
c
c
c
c
f

Fig. 3.


d
b
c
b
c
b
c
b
c
c
c
c
c
c
f

J. Fraser sc.

a diſtance of three paces from the directing grand diviſion, to which they, then, move parallel into their reſpective places in column. The directors of the left (b), of the grand diviſions which take poſt in front of the *grand diviſion of direction*, face to the rear of the column.

The adjutant-major (d), corrects and confirms, ſucceſſively, the poſitions of the directors, as they, reſpectively, arrive in their ſituations in the column. The adjutant (f), diſcharges a ſimilar duty, in his ſituation in rear of the directing grand diviſion.

Figure 3,

Repreſents a battalion forming a cloſe column of grand diviſions, in front of the left grand diviſion.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 155, No. 103, and following ones.)

Nota. The figure ſhews all the grand diviſions excepting the fourth, faced to the left, with their leading files diſengaged and thrown to the front; and they, afterwards, march in file to the left flank, to their reſpective places in front of the fourth grand diviſion. The directors of the left (b), are faced to the rear, on the pivot flank, and are, ſucceſſively, confirmed in their poſitions, covering each other, by the adjutant-major (d), and by the adjutant (f).

PLATE XII *.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion in column, with the right in front, arriving in front of the line on which it is to form, and prolonging that line by means of general directors.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 158, No. 123, and following ones).

Nota. The camp-colour-man (d), who ſhall have been previouſly ſtationed, indicates the point where the head of the column is to enter and wheel to the left into the new alignment, previous to prolonging it, and wheeling up into line.

The figure ſhews that the captain of the leading company does not cauſe it to wheel till after it has paſſed on, about four paces, beyond the marker (d). The general director of the right, and the bearer of the colours (f), are, likewiſe, repreſented prolonging the line; the former, oppoſite to the leading company, and the latter oppoſite to the company to which the colours are attached. The three rear companies appear as not having, as yet, entered on the new alignment.

The lieutenant colonel of the battalion (a), is on the pivot flank, on the outſide of the general directors, in order to ſee that the column marches about four paces on the inſide, or other ſide of theſe directors.

The adjutant-major (b), marches oppoſite to, and as far advanced as the leading company; and he muſt obſerve, that the two leading general directors march, correctly, keeping the diſtant point of view, and the intermediate point, always, in one, or covering each other.

Figure

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* See Rules.—After having paſſed the general, and arriving again, on the original line, which bears on the above.—Inſpection or Review, end of Part III.

Discipline of the Battalion.

E'cole de Bataillon. Plate XII.

Fig. 1.

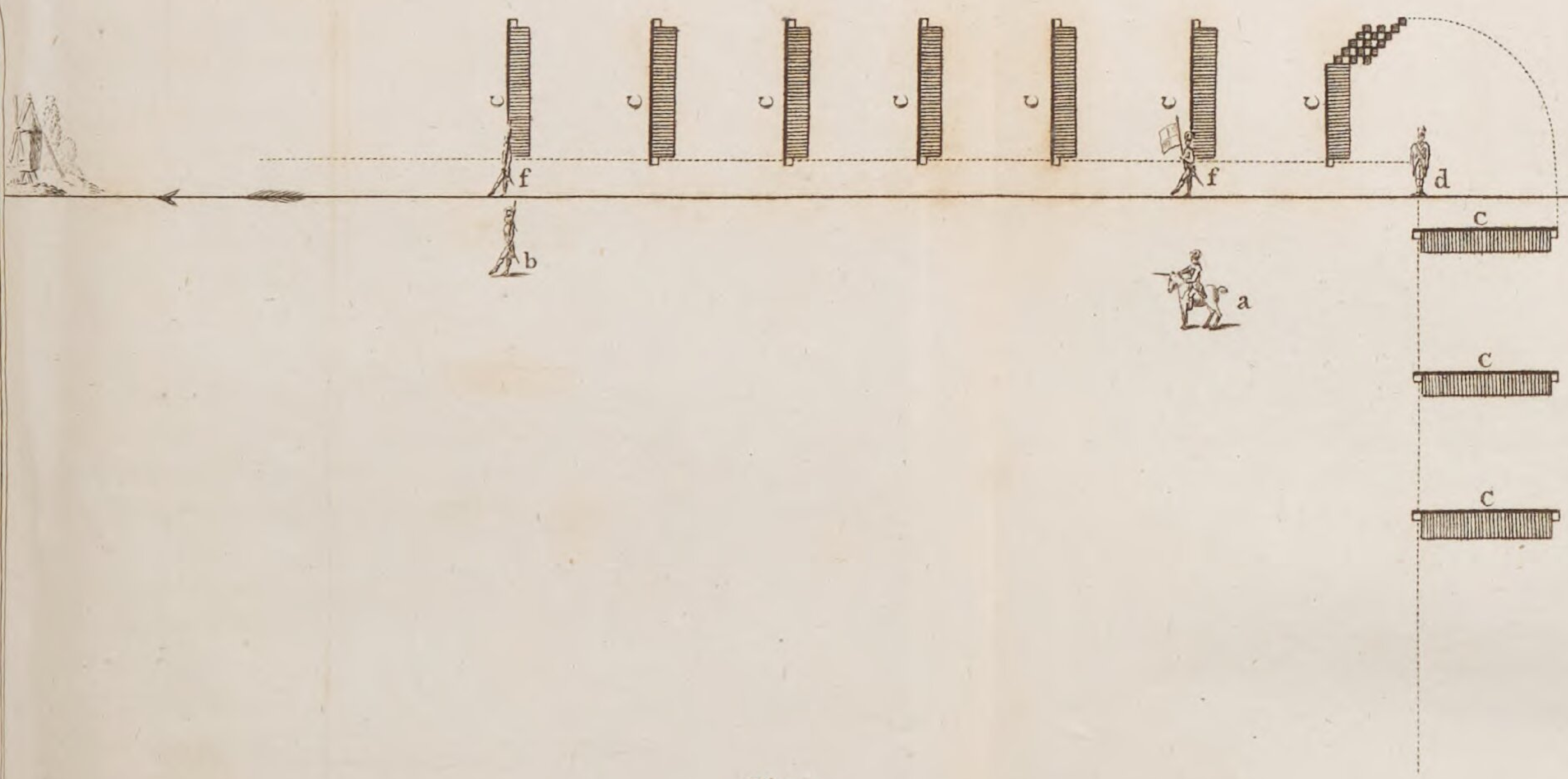
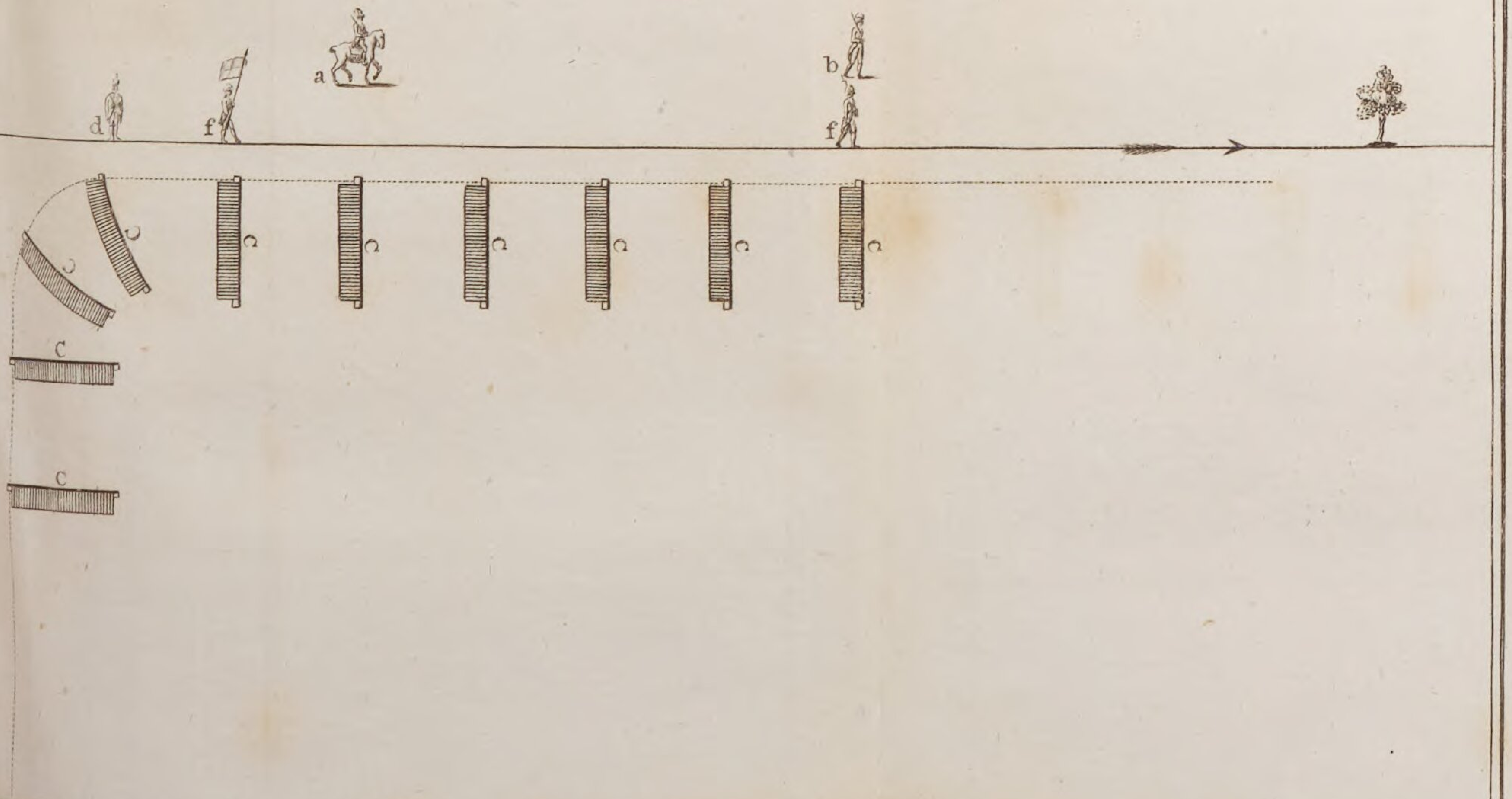

c
c
c
c
c
c
c
f
f
d
b
a
c
c
c

Fig. 2.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C

J. Fraser sc.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a battalion in column, with the right in front, arriving behind the line on which it is to form, and prolonging that line by means of general directors.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 160, No. 131, and following.)

Nota. The figure ſhews that the leading company wheeled to the right, ſo as to be four paces from, or behind the line, after the wheel. The left flank is four paces from the intermediate point (d), aſcertained, previouſly, on the line. The left, or pivot-flank, inſtead of having been directed on the intermediate point (d), has been conducted farther to the left, by the extent of the front of a company, ſo as to be, *after* wheeling, oppoſite to, and four paces from (d). Figure 1ſt, repreſents the reſt of the movement*.

---

* "Le reſte comme dans la figure 1re." The wheel is made on the reverſe flank, and therefore, on a moveable pivot, whereas in figure 1ſt, the wheel is made on a momentarily fixed pivot (if the expreſſion can be uſed), according to the mode of wheeling in open column made uſe of in the French ſyſtem of Tactics.

PLATE XIII.

Figure 1,

Repreſents the leading company of a column of route, forming ſubdiviſions.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 164, No. 148.)

Nota. The ſubdiviſion officers, and the non-commiſſioned officers (a), are repreſented on the pivot-flank of their reſpective ſubdiviſions, according to the principle laid down in the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, No. 152.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a leading ſubdiviſion after having, on account of the increaſed narrowneſs of the defile, broke off a file on the right (d), and a file on the left (b). The two files broke off from a fourth rank (e).

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 165, No. 152.)

Figure 3,

Repreſents the defile becoming ſo narrow as to oblige the reduction of the ſubdiviſion to four in front, excluſive of the file of the officer. The ſubdiviſion reſumes the cadenced ſtep, cloſes up to regular diſtance of ranks and files, and the file on the right (f), moves up to the front into line. At the ſame time, three new files from the left (g), break off at once, together, to the rear. The firſt file belonging to the left (h), which had been already in the rear, obliques to the right, and the four files on the right which remained in line (i), oblique conſiderably to the left, towards the middle of the defile, in order to march on when there. The officer's file (k) obliques to the right to join the column.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 165, No. 155 *.)

Figure 4,

Repreſents a bridge affording a paſſage to four men abreaſt only. The officer's file (l), halts, and places itſelf, in file, in rear of the file on the left cloſe to which it marched.

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* See Rules, Line, Part IV. Column of Route.

Discipline of the Battalion & Platoon.
École de Bataillon et de Peloton.

Plate XIII.

Fig. 8.
Fig. 9.
Fig. 10.
Fig. 11.
Fig. 12.
Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
Fig. 3.
Fig. 4.
Fig. 5.
Fig. 6.
Fig. 7.
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marched. The four files (m), in the rear of the ſubdiviſion, oblique the breadth of a file to the right, in order to make room for the file of the officer.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion,* page 166, No. 156.)

Figure 5,

Repreſents a defile becoming broader, ſo as to admit of the march of ſix files abreaſt, excluſive of the file of the officer. The officer's file (n), firſt moves up to the front, and the four files (o), in the rear, oblique the breadth of one file to the left. The ſubdiviſion officer, then, directs the two firſt files (p) to move up into line, and he himſelf, with his file (n), inclines to the left, in order to make room for theſe files; and the two rear files (of the four that had in all broke off) (r), that are ſtill in the rear, oblique to the left in ſuch a manner as to be ſituated behind the three files on the left.

In order that the ſubdiviſion may march in four ranks, with an equal number of files broke off from each flank, previous to marching at eaſe, with the route-ſtep, the ſubdiviſion officer orders the file (S) to break off from the right, and the laſt file but one (t), in the rear, to move up to the front. The ſubdiviſion (u) inclines to the right, in order to occupy the ground of the file ([illegible]), which marched cloſe to the ſide of the defile; and to make room for the file (t), ordered to move up into line. The file of the ſubdiviſion officer continues to march ſtraight forward; as alſo the file (W), which is in the rear, and to which the file (S) joins itſelf, to form the fourth rank.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion,* page 166, No. 157.)

Figure 6,

Repreſents a ſubdiviſion marching in four ranks, and aſſuming the route-ſtep of marching at eaſe, from the cadenced ſtep.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion,* page 166, No. 158.)

Figure 7,

Repreſents the ſubdiviſion marching on a front of eight files, by cauſing the file of the right (x), and the file of of the left (y), to move up to the front. The file of the officer (z), bears, or inclines to the left, in order to make room for the file (y), which is going to move up to the front.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 167, No. 160.)

Figure 8,

Repreſents a company marching at eaſe, with the route-ſtep, breaking off a file (A), from the left flank.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 110, No. 225.)

Figure 9,

Repreſents a company whom want of requiſite breadth of road obliges to break off a ſecond file (B). The file (A), already in the rear, obliques the breadth of one file to the right, and ſteps ſhort *(raccourcit le pas)* in order to enable the file (B) to take its place in the front of the file (A).

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 110, No. 227.)

Figure 10,

Repreſents a company which, by the increaſe of breadth of the road, has one file (D), ordered to the front. The laſt file (E), which ſtill remains in the rear, obliques, at the ſame time, to the left, in order to cover the file (D). Finally, the road continuing to increaſe in width, the laſt file (E), is ordered to move up into line.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 111, No. 231.)

Figure 11,

Repreſents a company meeting with an obſtacle in front of its right, which obliges it to break off from the right (F), three files, at once. The director of the right (G), inclines to the left, in order to cloſe in to the files which remain marching in line.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 111, No. 233.)

Figure 12,

Repreſents a company after paſſing the obſtacle, when the three files (H), in the rear, are forming up to the front, at once. The director of the right (I) inclines to the right, in order to make room for the files moving up together into line.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Platoon*, page 111, No. 235.)

Discipline of the Battalion.
E'cole de Bataillon.

Plate XIV.

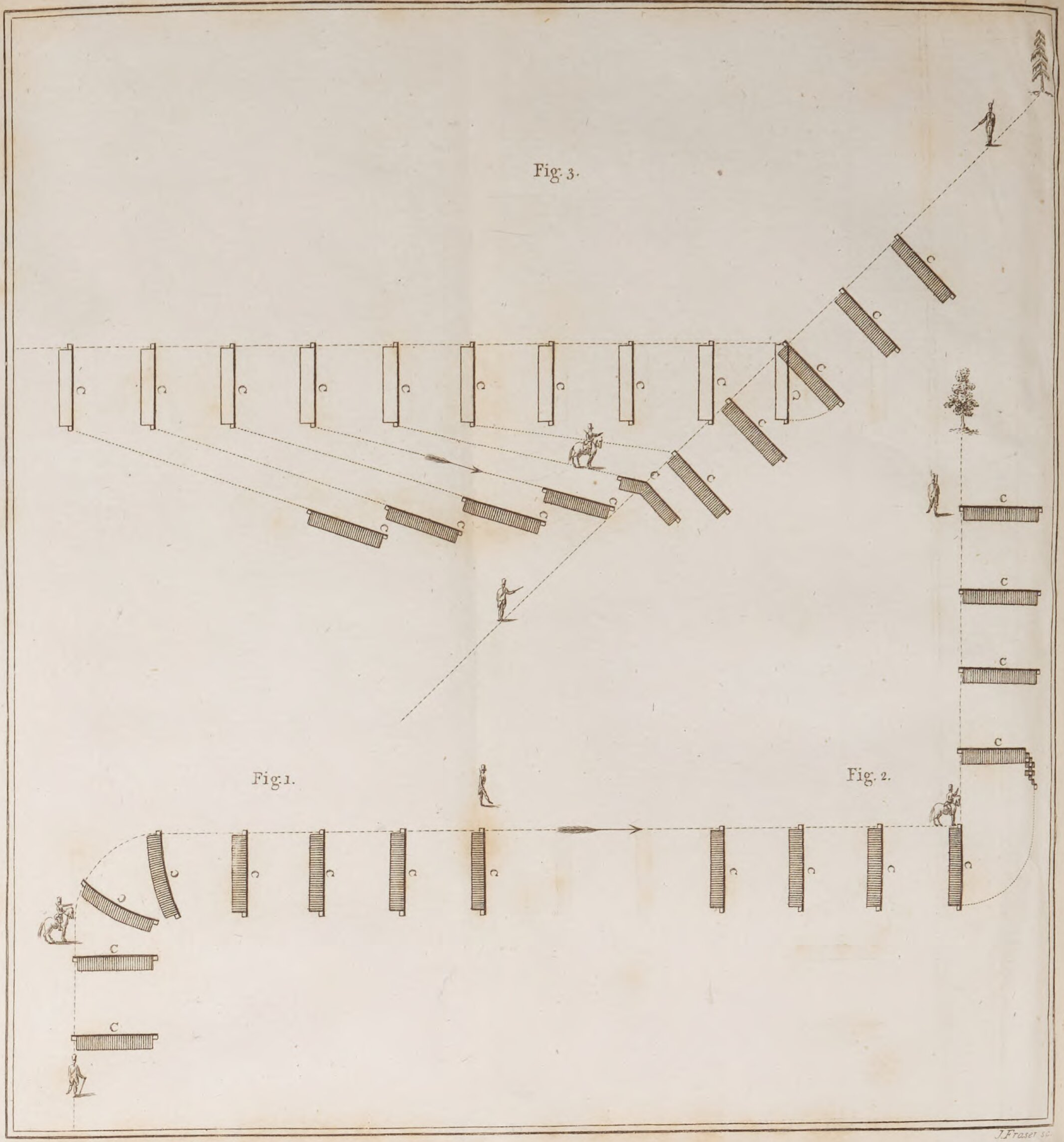
Fig. 3.
Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
C

J. Fraser sc.

PLATE XIV.

Figure 1, and 2,

Repreſent a battalion marching in open column, at full diſtance, with the right in front, changing direction on the right (the reverſe flank) on a moveable pivot; and, afterwards, wheeling to the left, into a new alignment.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 174, No. 191, and following numbers.)

Figure 3,

Repreſents a battalion marching in open column, with full diſtance of companies, the right in front, changing into an oblique direction, by facing, and filing to the rear, companies into ſuch new direction.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 177, No. 199, and thoſe following on this head).

Nota. The figure ſhews the leading companies, after having changed into the new direction, to the left. The other companies on the old direction, have faced to the right, and wheeled, by files, to the left, leading from the right of companies, in quick time; in order to arrange themſelves in the new direction, on the march. The fourth company ſhews in what manner the companies are, reſpectively, to enter the column, in a parallel direction to the company, immediately, in front of each *.

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* See Rules, 4th Manœuvre, end of Part III.

PLATE XV.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion marching in open column, at half-diſtance, with the right in front, and changing direction, on the reverſe flank, on a moveable pivot.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 185, No. 243.)

Nota, In the execution of this movement, the pivot-man takes ſteps of one foot inſtead of ſix inches. Unleſs this was done, the initial wheeling point would not be cleared, or diſengaged in ſufficient time for the ſucceeding company to commence its wheel. As the length of the ſtep taken by the pivot, when the companies are at half-diſtance is one foot, in lieu of ſix inches when at full diſtance, it follows, that the flank deſcribing the larger concentric curve, muſt take longer ſteps to preſerve dreſſing, when wheeling.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a battalion (A) in cloſe column, with the right in front, from a halt, changing direction to the left.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 185, No. 245, and following numbers.)

Discipline of the Battalion.
École de Bataillon.

Plate XV.

Fig. 1.

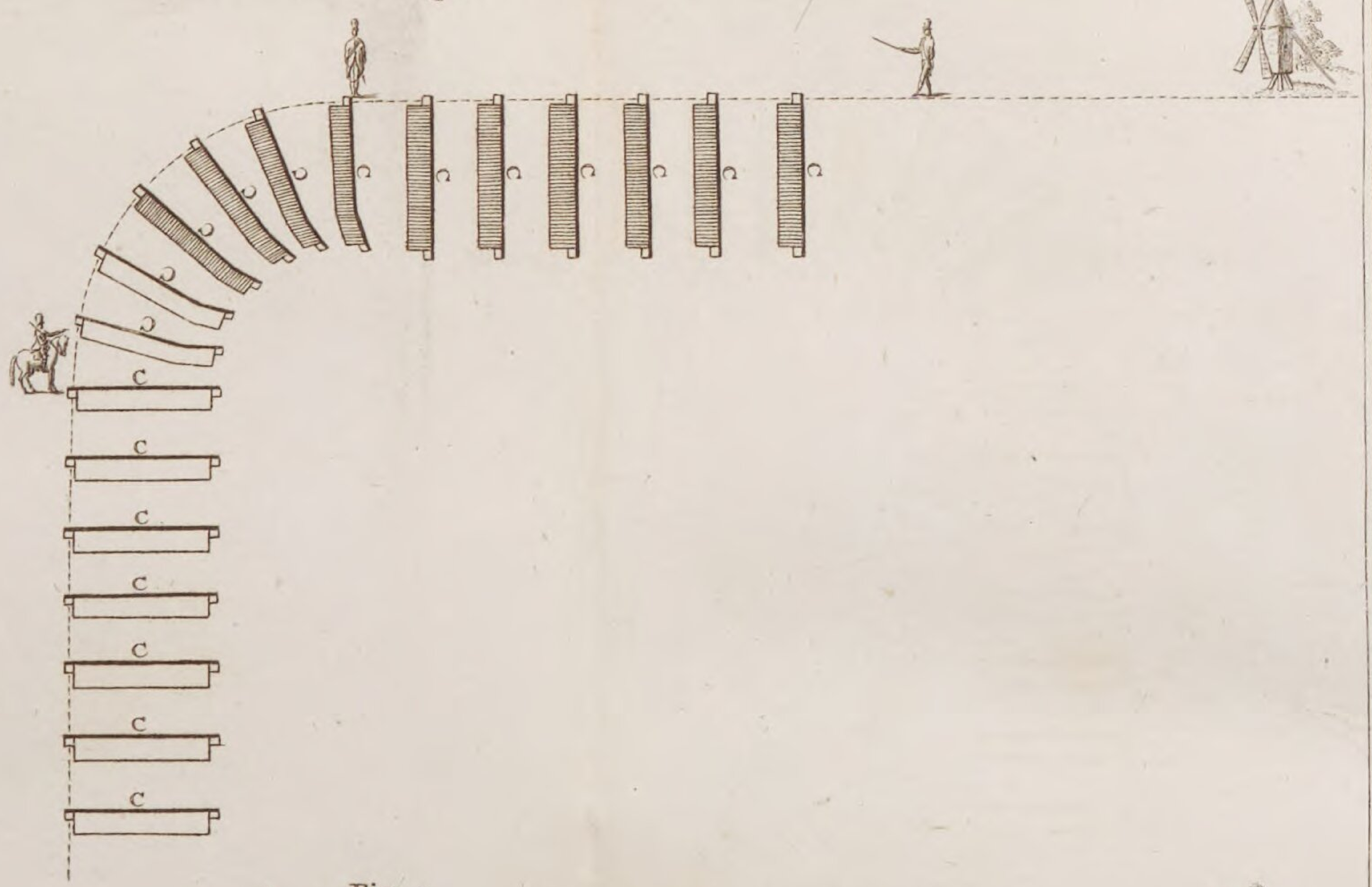
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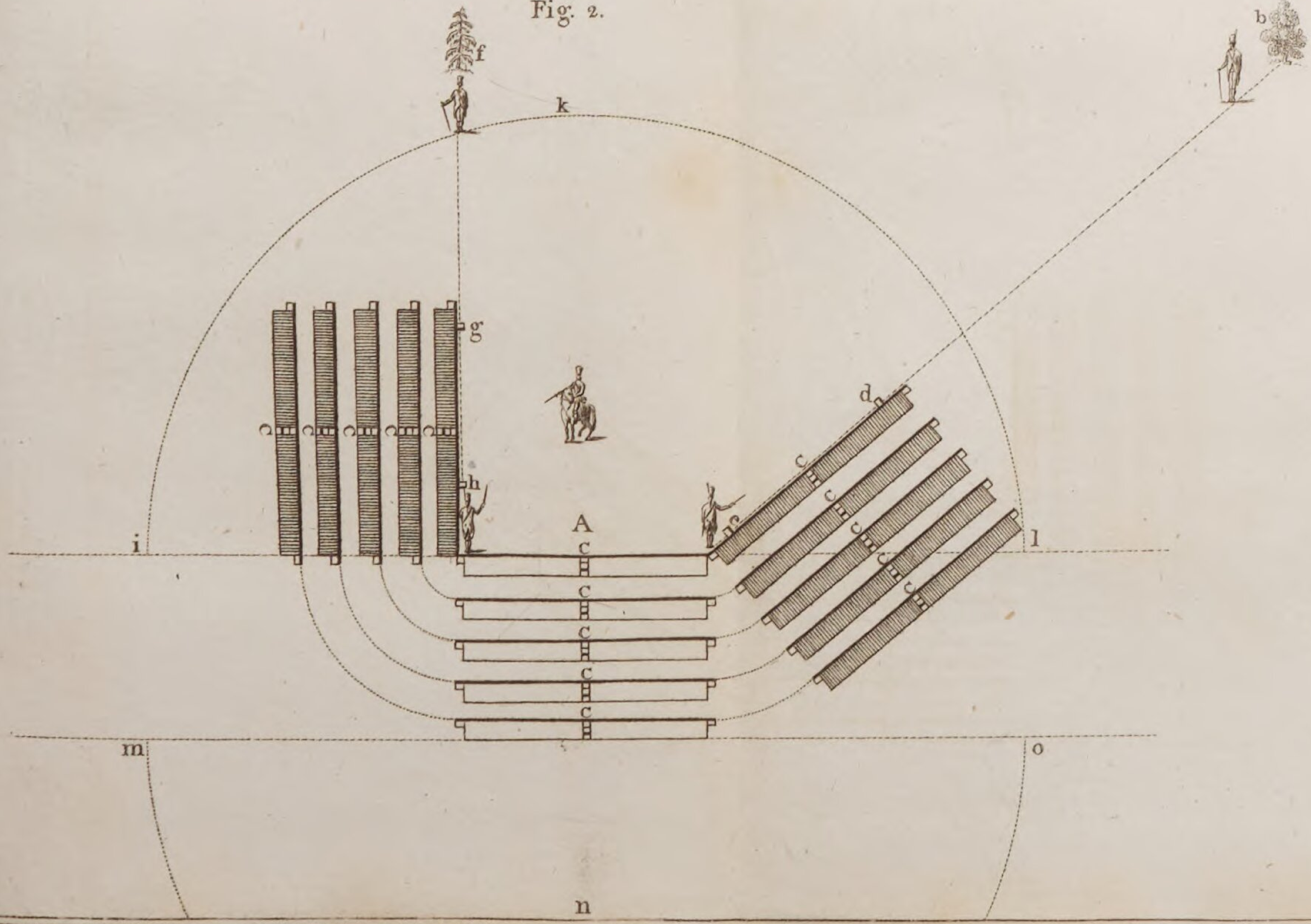
Fig. 2.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Discipline of the Battalion.
École de Bataillon.

Plate XVI.

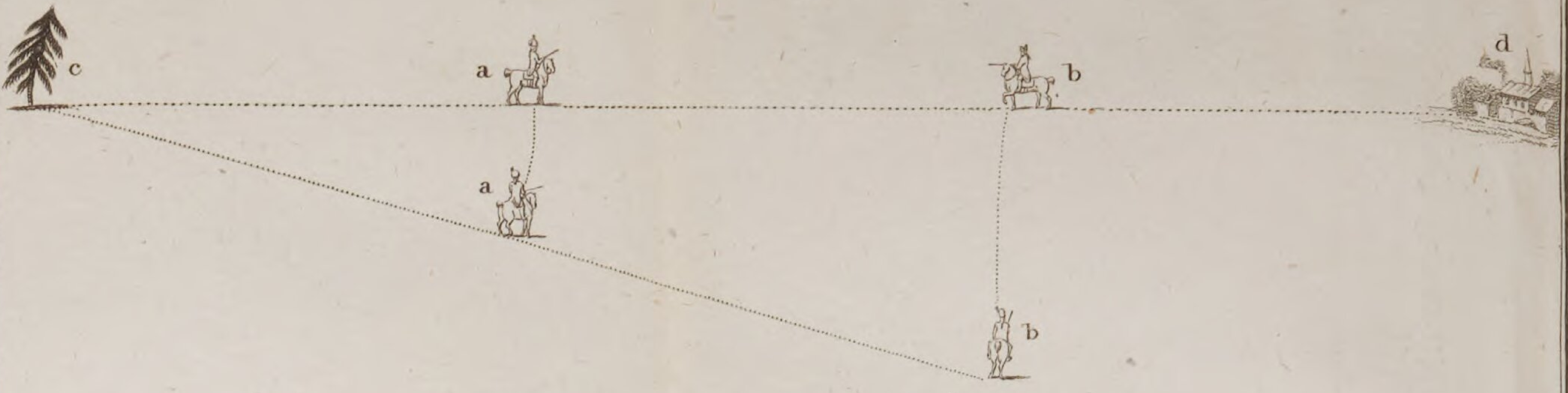

Fig. 3.

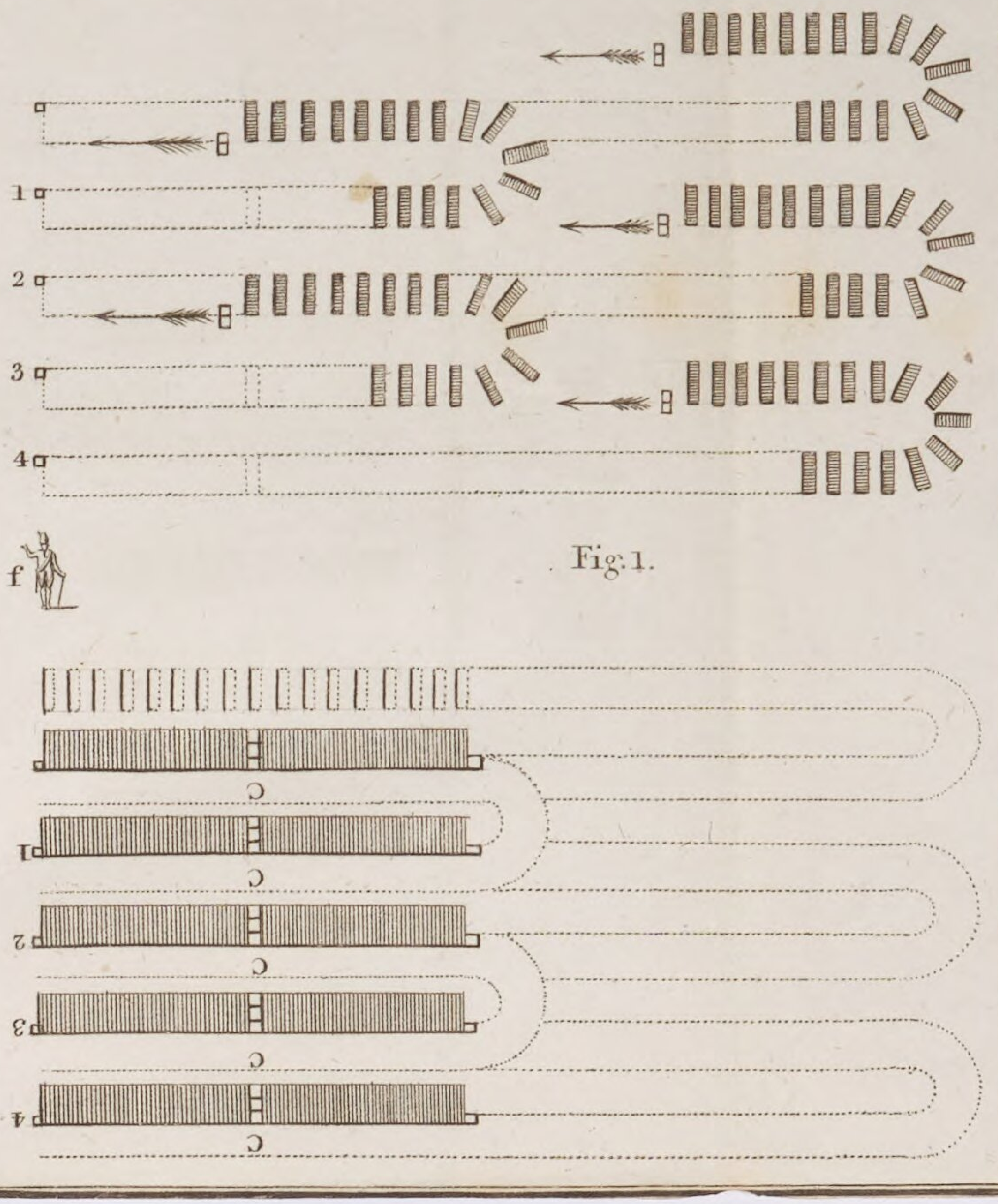
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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

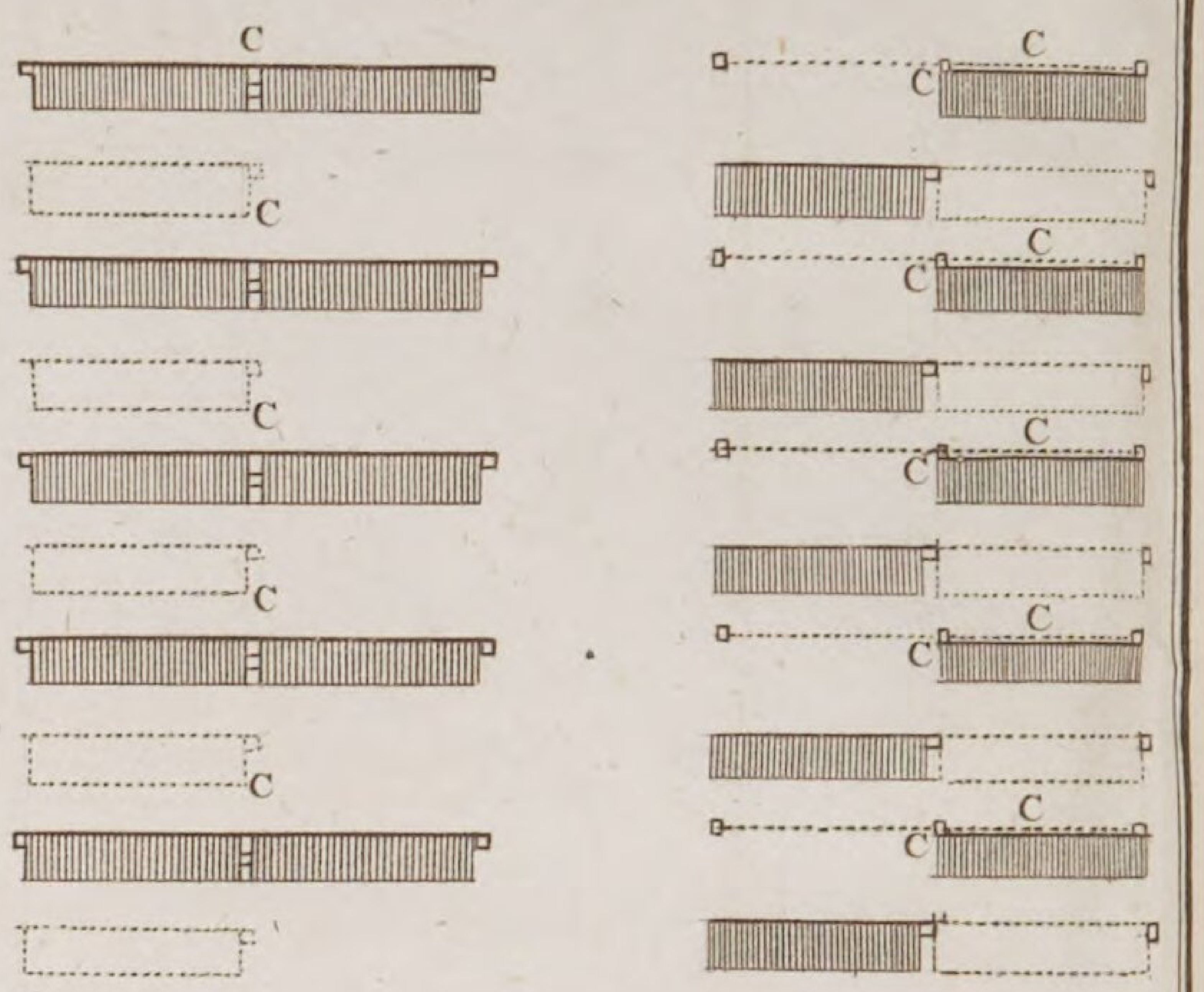
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PLATE XVI.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion cloſe column, with the right in front, countermarching *.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 190, No. 265, and following.)

The figure ſhews the grenadiers, and the even, or left grand diviſions, countermarching, after having marched in file, clear of the ſtanding part of the column; and alſo the odd, or firſt grand diviſions, countermarching on their ground. The adjutant-major (f), is ſtationed in front of, and facing the directors, who have faced about, in order, if requiſite, to rectify their dreſſing on, or covering of each other.

The ſecond repreſentation in figure firſt, ſhews the movement effected; and alſo, the line over which each grand diviſion has moved.

Figure 2,

Shews a battalion cloſe column, with the right in front, forming grand diviſions, from a halted poſition.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 192, No. 277, and following ones.)

Nota. The firſt part of the figure ſhews the even, or left-hand companies after they have marched or led out of the column. The directors of the right, and left, of the right hand, or odd companies, are repreſented placed cloſe in front of the file on the right, and left, of their reſpective companies. *The directors of the left*, of the left, or even companies, appear in a line with the directors of the firſt companies, and placed oppoſite to the file on the left of the ſecond companies.

The ſecond part of the figure exhibits the grand diviſions formed, and the ſituations from which the left companies dreſſed up on the firſt, in dotted parallelograms †.

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* See Rules, 3d Manœuvre.

† See Rules, Part III, 1ſt and 2d Manœuvres.

Figure 3,

Repreſents the mode of finding two points for a line to form on, between two given diſtant points.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 197, No. 305, and the following numbers *.)

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* See Rules, Line, Part IV. § 179, No. 2, where this mode is uſed.

Discipline of the Battalion.
E'cole de Bataillon.

Plate XVII.

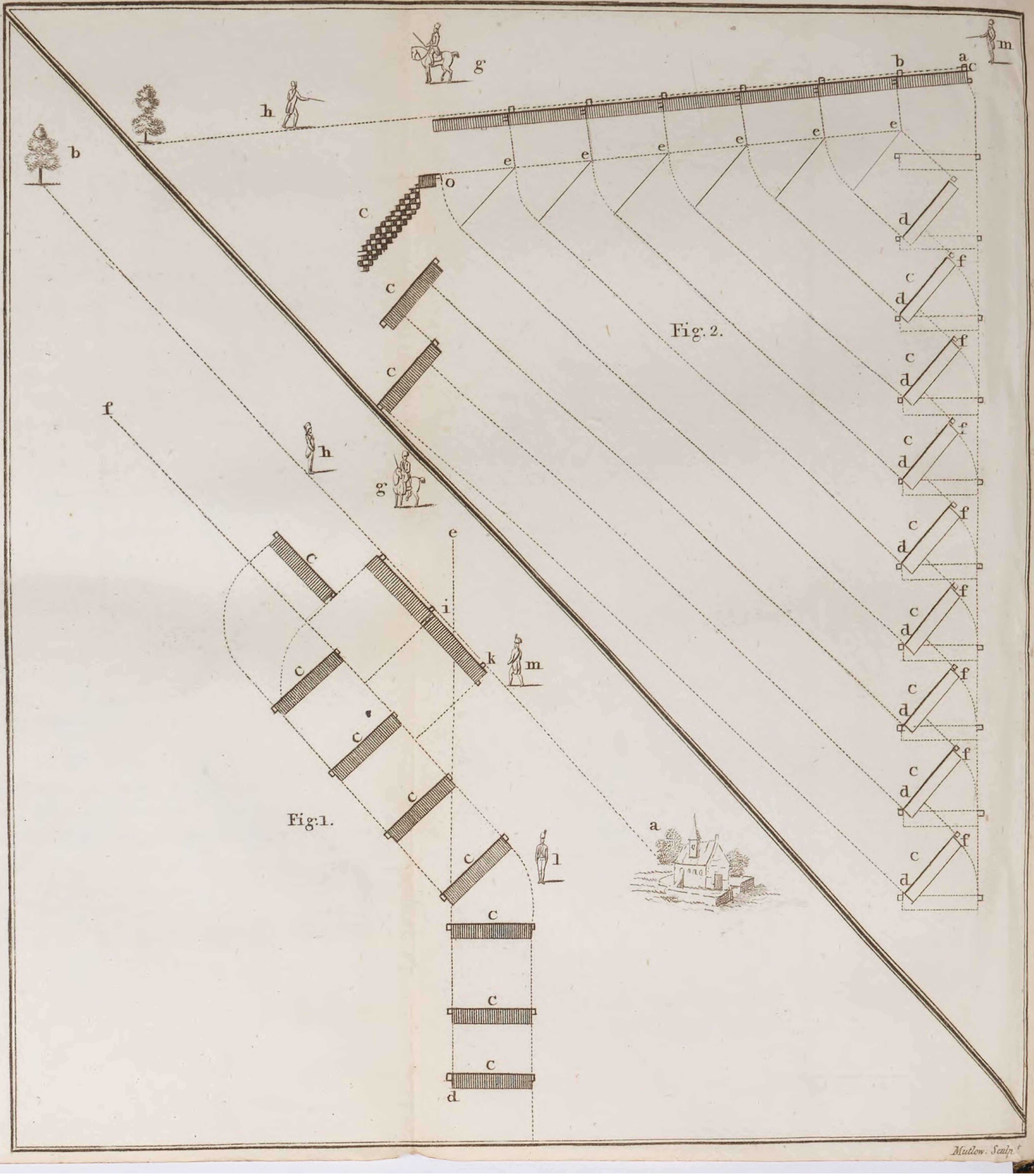

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

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Mutlow. Sculp^t.

PLATE XVII.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion in open column, at full diſtance of companies, with the right in front, forming line to the right flank, by the ſucceſſive paſſing, and formation of the companies.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion,* page 201, No. 329, and the following ones.)

Nota. The figure ſhews that the column has marched on the line (d e), paſſing through its pivot-flank; and that it has changed direction at the point (l), in order to move on the line (l f), parallel to the line to be formed on, lying between the ſteeple (a), and the tree (b). The adjutant (m) has, previouſly, eſtabliſhed two camp-colour-men on this line; the firſt (k), at the point of appui, and the ſecond (i), at a diſtance from the firſt, ſomewhat leſs than the length of the front of a company, repreſented by the line (i k).

The lieutenant colonel of the battalion (g) follows up the proceſs of ſucceſſive formation, oppoſite, always, to the company about to wheel (*on the principle of the wheel on the pivot-flank*), previous to moving forward, and dreſſing up to the new line *.

The adjutant-major (h), corrects and confirms the poſitions of the directors of the reſpective companies, as they come, ſucceſſively, on the line, in order to mark off the ſituations of their companies.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a battalion open column, at full diſtance, with the right in front, forming forward to the front of the march into line, on the leading company, by an echellon movement.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion,* page 206, No. 356, and following ones.)

Nota. The figure ſhews the column halted at the diſtance of a company from the line. The leading company

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* See Rules, Battalion, § 128, § 104, No. 7, § 136, paragraph ſecond.

pany is moved up cloſe to the two markers (a b), eſtabliſhed, previouſly, on this line, by the adjutant (m). All the other companies wheel a certain number of degrees to the left; and, then, move on ſtraight forward to their front. The director of the right (f), of each company, follows, and marches on the file (d), of the company which, immediately, precedes, until the moment when this laſt-mentioned arriving at (e), wheels to the right, as repreſented at the letter (o), in order to march up, ſquare, or parallel to the line to be formed on.

The lieutenant colonel of the battalion (g), follows up the ſucceſſive formation, moving, for that purpoſe, along the front.

The adjutant-major (h) rectifies, and confirms the poſition of the directors, as they come, ſucceſſively, on the line [*].

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[*] See Rules, Part III. 10th Manœuvre, and § 158, § 164, No. 5, § 127, § 104, No. 6.

Discipline of the Battalion.
École de Bataillon.

Plate XVIII.

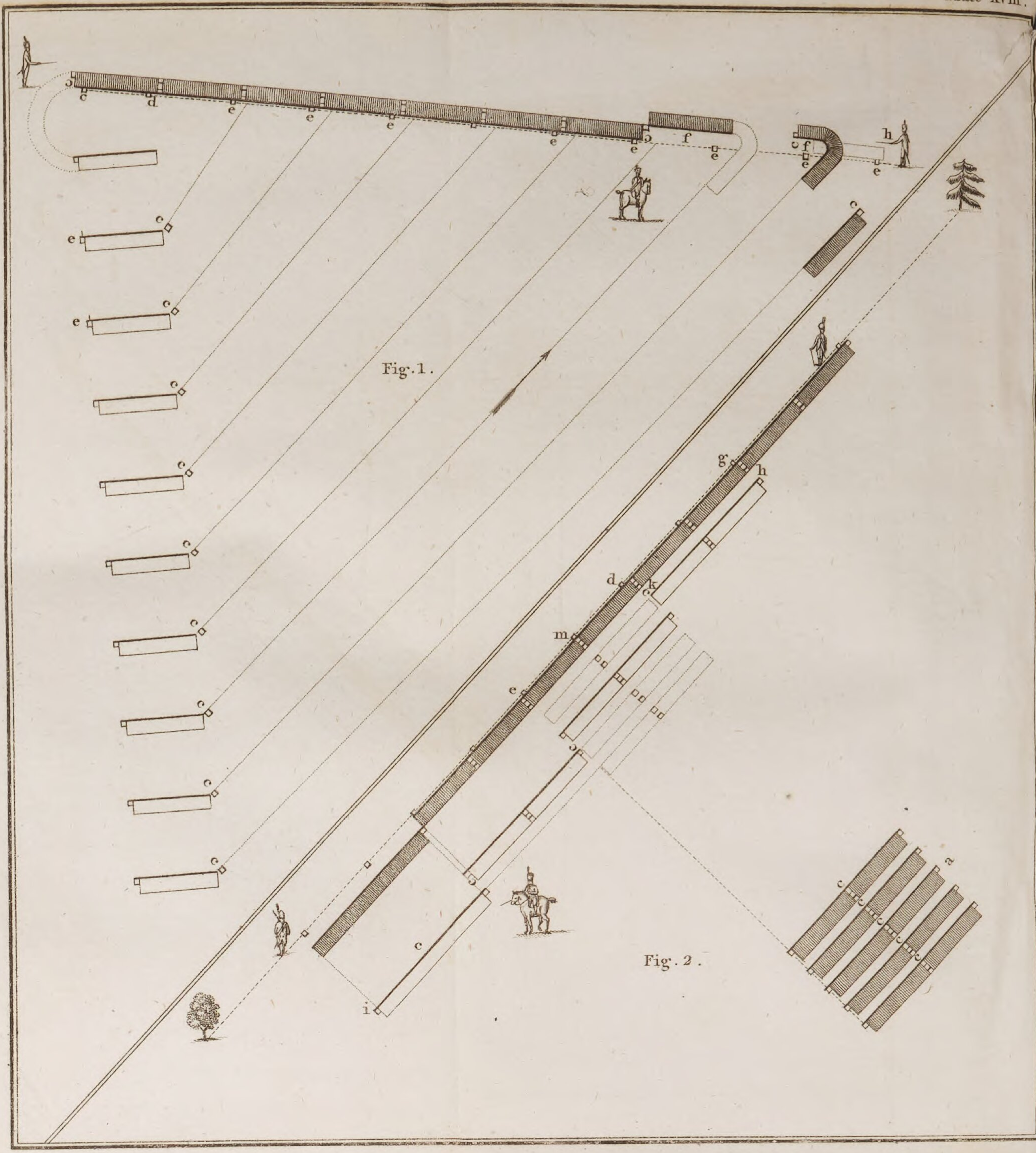
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Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

PLATE XVIII.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion open column, at full diſtance, of companies, with the right in front, forming line fronting to the rear of the march*.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 210, No. 375, and thoſe following.)

Nota. The figure ſhews the column halted at the diſtance of a company from the line to be formed on. The leading, or firſt company, has formed, by countermarching on the march, behind the two markers (c d), on the line, where they have been, previouſly, ſtationed. The directors of the left, (e), quit their reſpective companies, ſo as to precede them about twelve paces, when within that diſtance of the line. Theſe directors indicate the point at which the company is to croſs the line; as is repreſented in the march of the third company from the left of the battalion, that company appearing countermarching into its poſition.

The lieutenant colonel, and the adjutant-major, diſcharge the ſame duties, as in the caſe of forming to the

front,

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* There is no formation in the Britiſh ſyſtem, preciſely, of a ſimilar deſcription to this movement; where the rear companies of an open column, face into file; break off from the column; countermarch, by two wheels in file, on the march; form behind the line; and dreſs up to it, on directing ſerjeants. The ſame movement would be executed, in the readieſt manner, on principles of Britiſh Tactics, by countermarching the column on its ground; facing all the companies, excepting the rear one, to the right about; wheeling back theſe companies forty-five degrees on their, then, left, (the proper right;) marching in echellon; and halting, fronting, and dreſſing by the right on the grenadiers eſtabliſhed on the line, originally, by the countermarch of the column. According to the French mode, the troops, certainly, move over leſs ground in effecting the formation, and, conſequently, execute it in leſs time than the Britiſh operation requires: but the latter has the advantage of being more connected, and, therefore, more ſecure. The movement is founded on a ſuppoſition, that an enemy threatens the rear of the march; and that the nature of the ground requires forming the line, fronting to the rear, on the leading company.

front, on the leading company, by an echellon movement.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a battalion cloſe column, previous to deploying; and deploying into line, on a central grand diviſion.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 216, No. 407, and the following one on the ſame head *.)

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* See Rules, Part III. 1ſt and 2d Manœuvres.

Discipline of the Battalion.

Ecole de Bataillon.

Plate XIX.

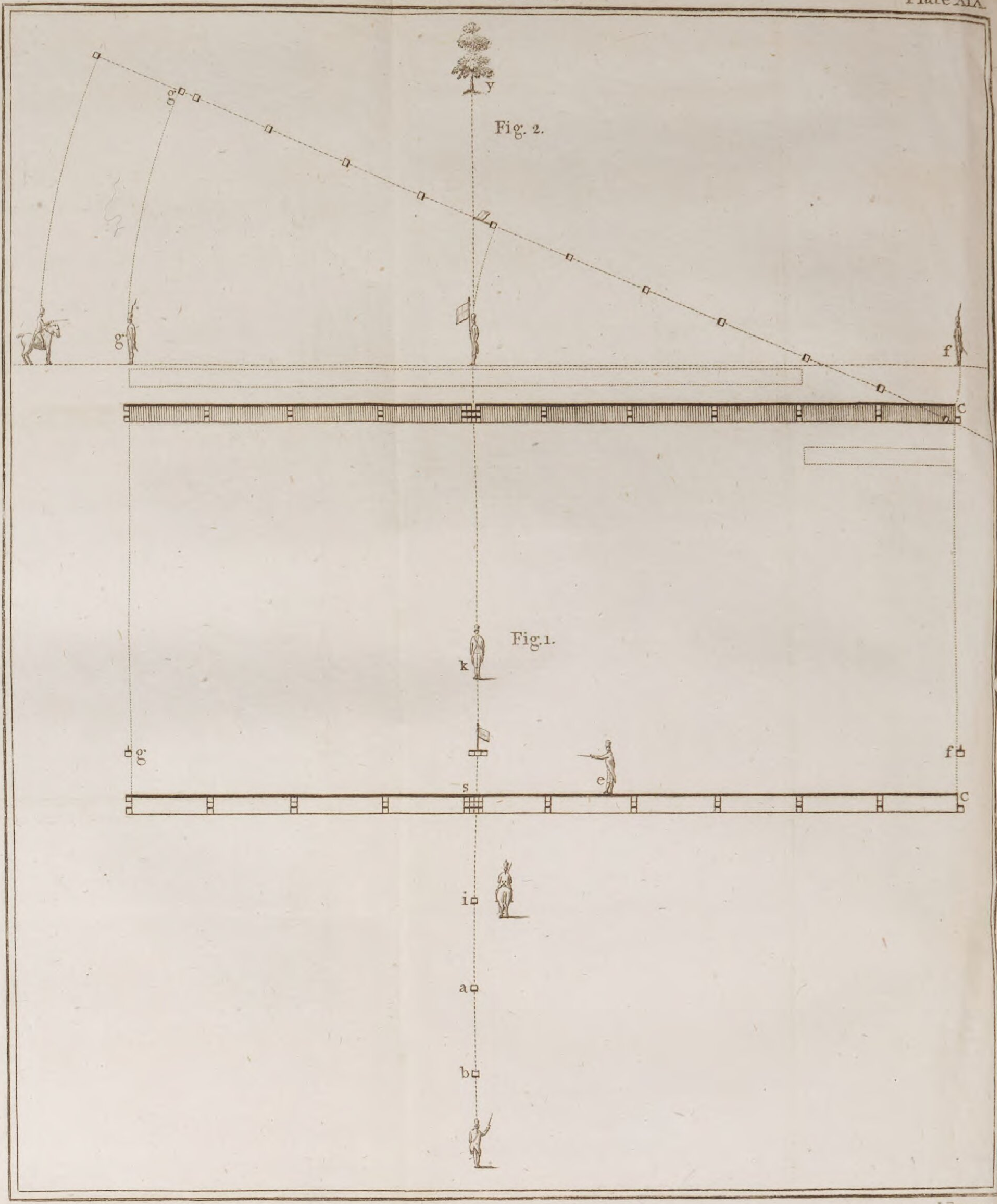
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Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

J. Fraser sc.

PLATE XIX.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a *directing battalion* which is to advance in line *.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 222; No. 447, and thoſe following on the ſame ſubject.)

Figure 2,

Repreſents a battalion which, after having advanced, is to be dreſſed on a line parallel, or oblique to its poſition.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 241; No. 534, and the following ones.)

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* See Rules, 16th and 18th Manœuvres, advancing in line.

PLATE XX.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a *ſubordinate battalion* marching in line, and committing the fault of taking a falſe direction. The figure exhibits the effects reſulting from this falſe direction.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 229; No. 476, and thoſe following on this head.)

Figure 2,

Shews the means to be uſed in re-eſtabliſhing the paralleliſm of the battalion to its original direction, ſo as to bring its centre on the original perpendicular line, from which it deviated.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 230; No. 483, and thoſe following.)

Figure 3,

Repreſents the ſame battalion which, by obliquing, moves from the line (S Z), to the line (X X), in order to re-eſtabliſh its interval *.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 239; No. 523, and the following numbers on this head.)

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* See Rules, 13th Manœuvre, where the echellon march to a flank, gives the ſame reſult, as obliquing in line.

Discipline of the Battalion.
E'cole de Bataillon.

Plate XX.

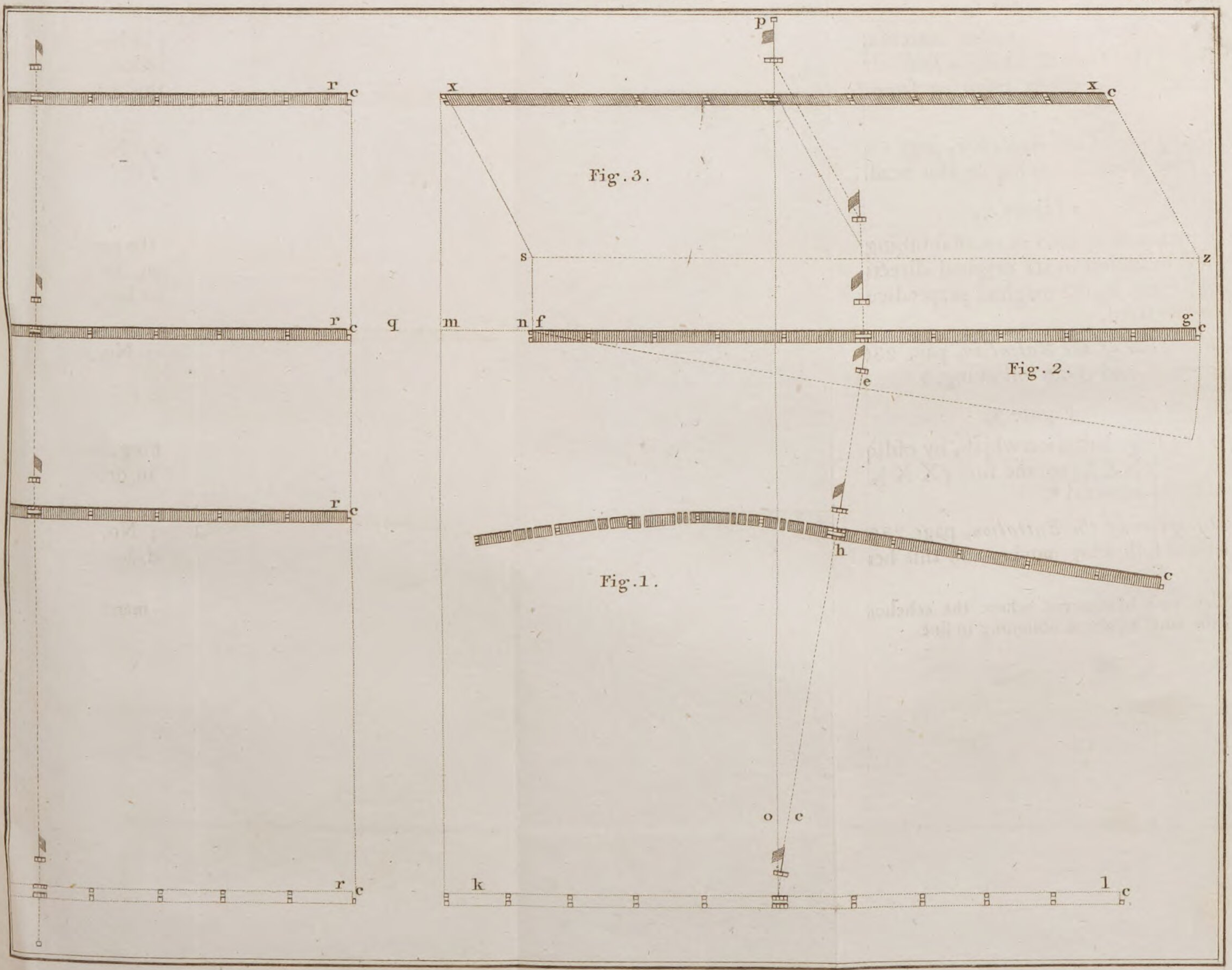

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Fig. 3.
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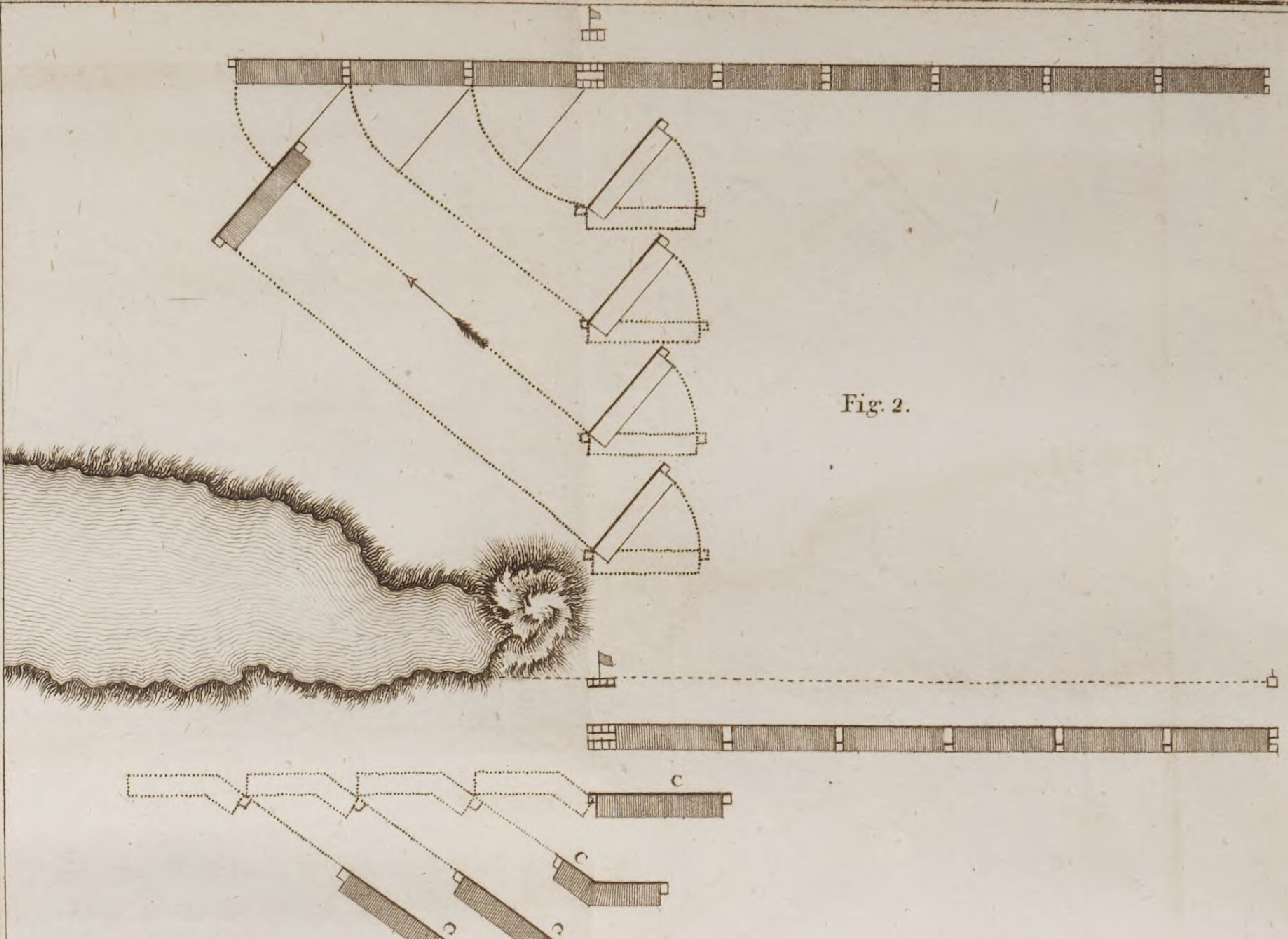

Fig. 2.

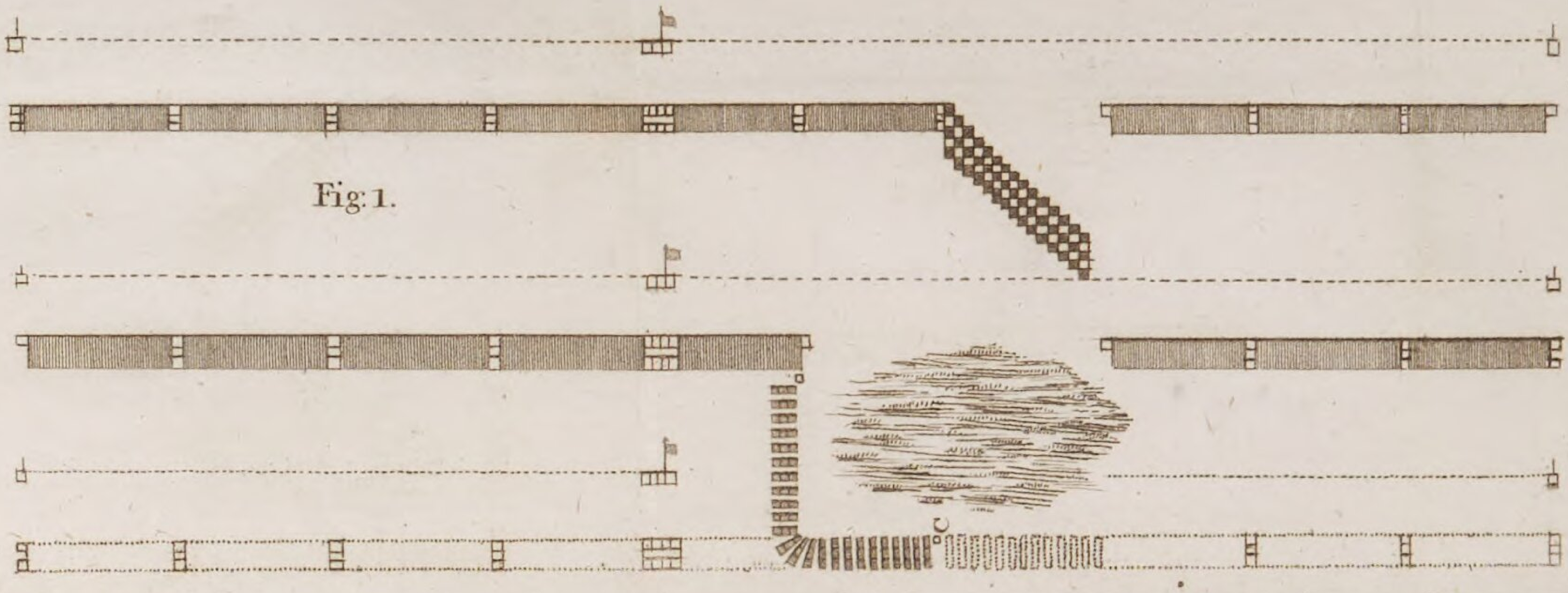

Fig. 1.

PLATE XXI.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion advancing in line, with the front rank leading. The ſecond and third battalion companies meet with an obſtacle. The figure ſhews theſe two companies faced to the left, and wheeling to the right, by files, in order to march in rear of the right flank of the company on their left. The obſtacle having been paſſed, the figure repreſents theſe companies forming up in ſucceſſive files.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 232; No. 488; and page 166, No. 158 *.)

Figure 2,

Repreſents the ſame battalion marching in line, with the front rank leading, and meeting with an obſtacle which covers the front of the four companies on the left. The figure repreſents theſe companies with their right flanks diſengaged, marching to their right in file, and forming open column in rear of the fourth company. After paſſing the obſtacle, the figure ſhews them moving up, in echellon, into line, in quick time †.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 234; No. 496, and thoſe following.)

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* The folio edition, publiſhed for the uſe of the officers of higher rank, has no reference, in the volume of plates, to "No. 158" of page 166. A ſimilarity in the proceſs and reſult of the movement, juſtifies the reference made above, in the duodecimo edition uſed, generally, by the French army.

† See Rules, 8th Manœuvre, where this mode of forming column on the march, and the echellon formation (Manœuvre 10th) are nearly ſimilar to the above.

PLATE XXII.

Figures 1, and 2,

Repreſent a battalion advancing in ordinary time, and changing direction to the right, by a ſpecies of wheel on its right flank *.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 237 ; No. 506, and following to the concluſion of No. 514.)

Figure 3,

Repreſents the ſame battalion, after changing front on its right flank, a certain number of degrees, moving ſquare to the new front.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 238 ; No. 516, and following, in the concluding number of article third.)

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* See Rules, 13th Manœuvre. Were the companies in that manœuvre, inſtead of wheeling back into line on the march, to form forward on the right company, the above effect would be produced, but on ground a little to the right of the original ſituation of the battalion.

Discipline of the Battallion.
E'cole de Bataillon. Plate XXII.

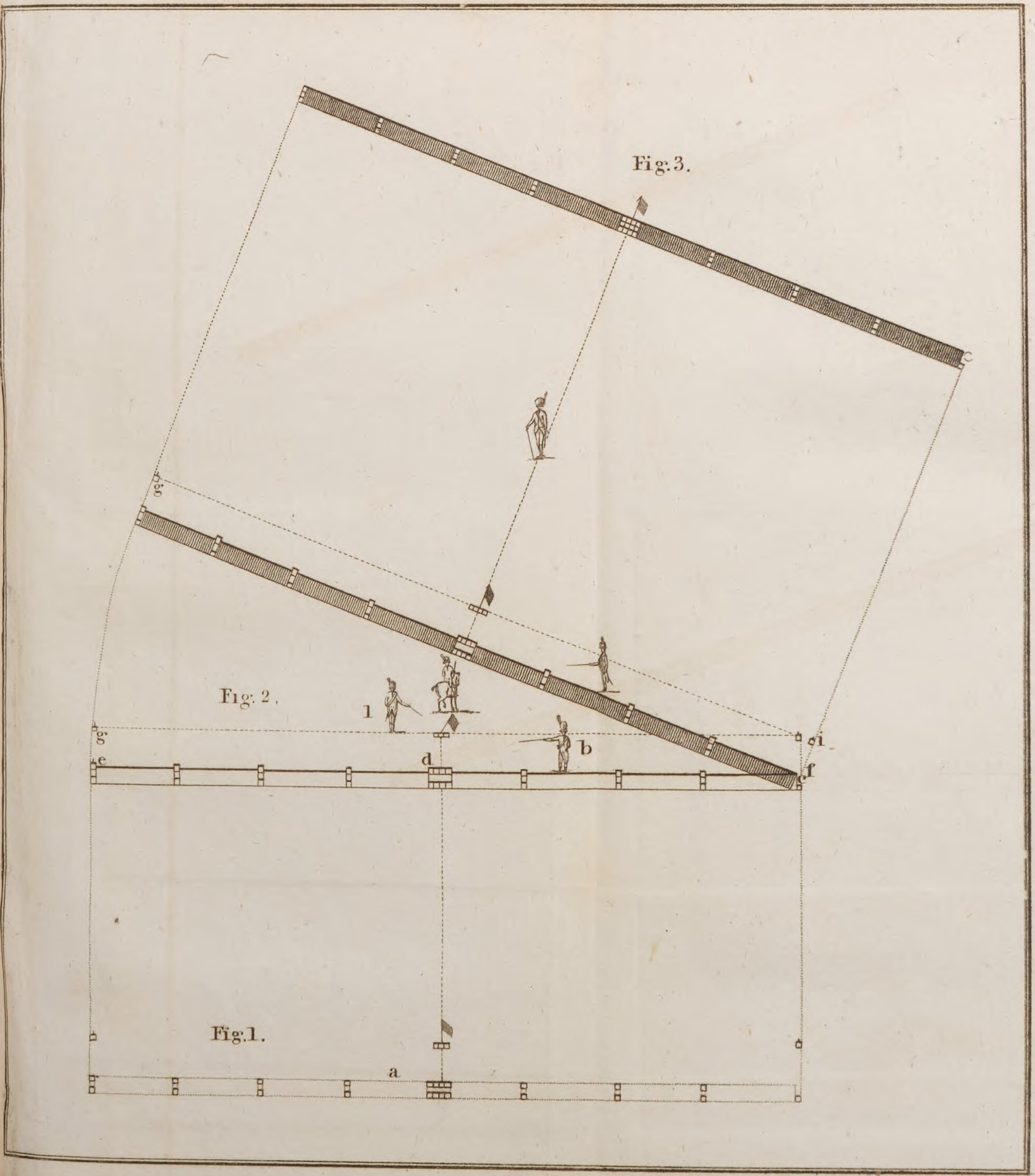
Fig. 3.
c
g
Fig. 2.
1
g
i
b
e
d
f
c
Fig. 1.
a

Discipline of the Battalion.

E'cole de Bataillon.

Plate XXIII.

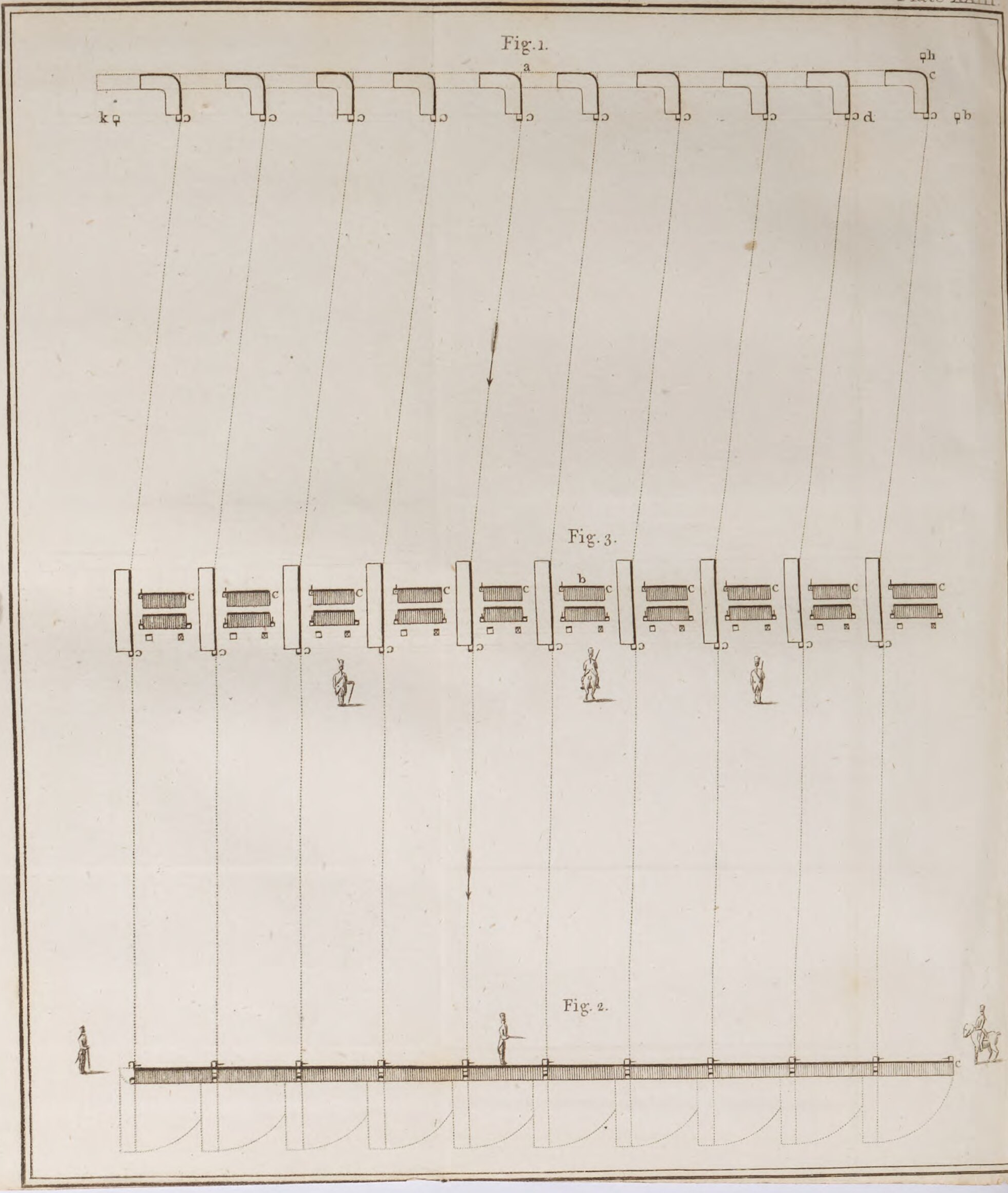

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

PLATE XXIII.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion (*a*), of the firſt line, retiring, and paſſing through a battalion of the ſecond line *.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 250; No. 583, and following.)

Figure 2,

Repreſents a battalion after having paſſed through the ſecond line, marching one hundred paces to the rear. halting, and, then, wheeled up to the left, into line †.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 250; No. 586, and thoſe following.)

Figure 3,

Repreſents a battalion *(b)*, of the ſecond line, from a halt, throwing the left ſubdiviſion of each company, in cloſe column behind the right ſubdiviſion, in order to open ſpaces through which the companies of the firſt line are to file.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 252; No. 593, and thoſe following ones on this ſubject.)

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* See Rules, 15th Manœuvre, ſhewing the movement, as above nearly, by a battalion of the firſt line.

† See Rules, 15th Manœuvre.

PLATE XXIV.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion in line, throwing forward the whole of the companies on the firſt company, previouſly, wheeled into the new direction. Two markers (a and b), are repreſented placed cloſe in front of the firſt company *.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 257; No. 620, and thoſe following on this head.)

Figure 2,

Repreſents a battalion in line, changing front to the rear, by throwing back the whole of the battalion on the firſt company, previouſly, placed in the new direction. The two camp-colour-men (a and b), are repreſented placed cloſe in front of the right-hand company, dreſſed in the new direction.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 258; No. 629, and the following, on this movement.)

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[*] See Rules, 10th Manœuvre, and 5th Manœuvre, where the battalion is thrown forward in one caſe, and backward in another, forty-five degrees.

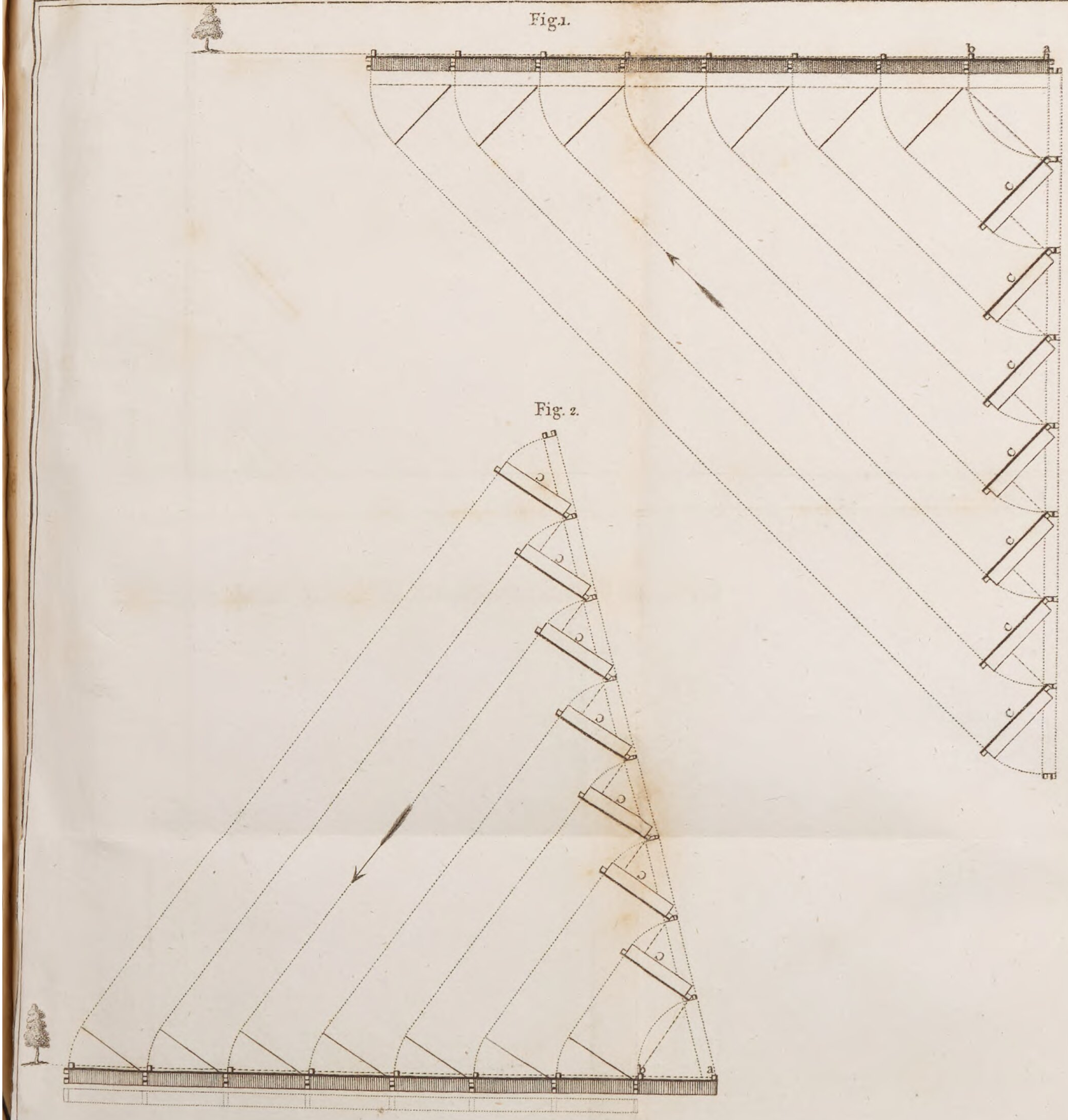

b
a
c
c
c
c
c
c
c
b
a

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

J. Fraser sc.

Discipline of the Battalion.
E'cole de Bataillon.

Plate XXV.

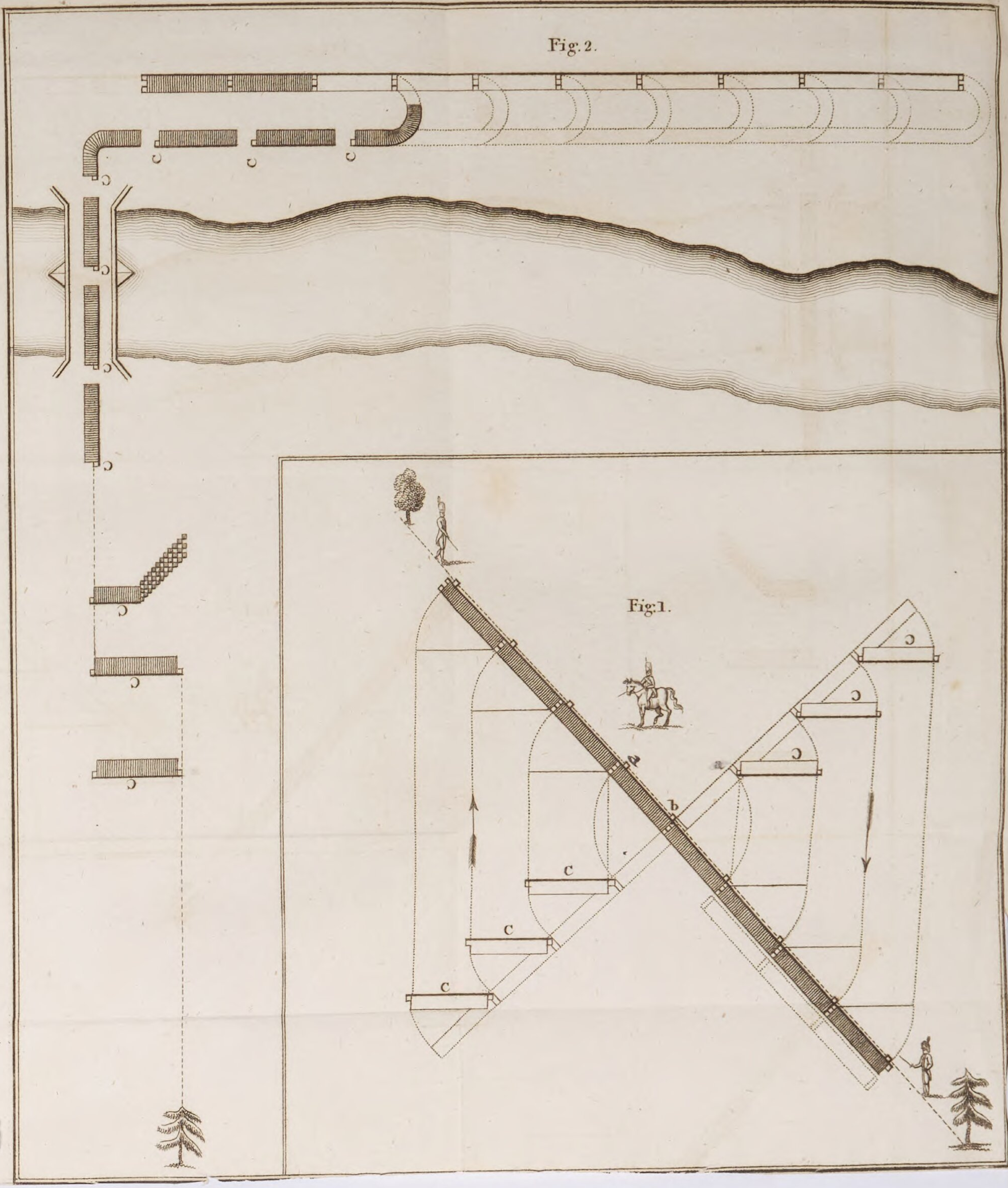


Fig. 2.

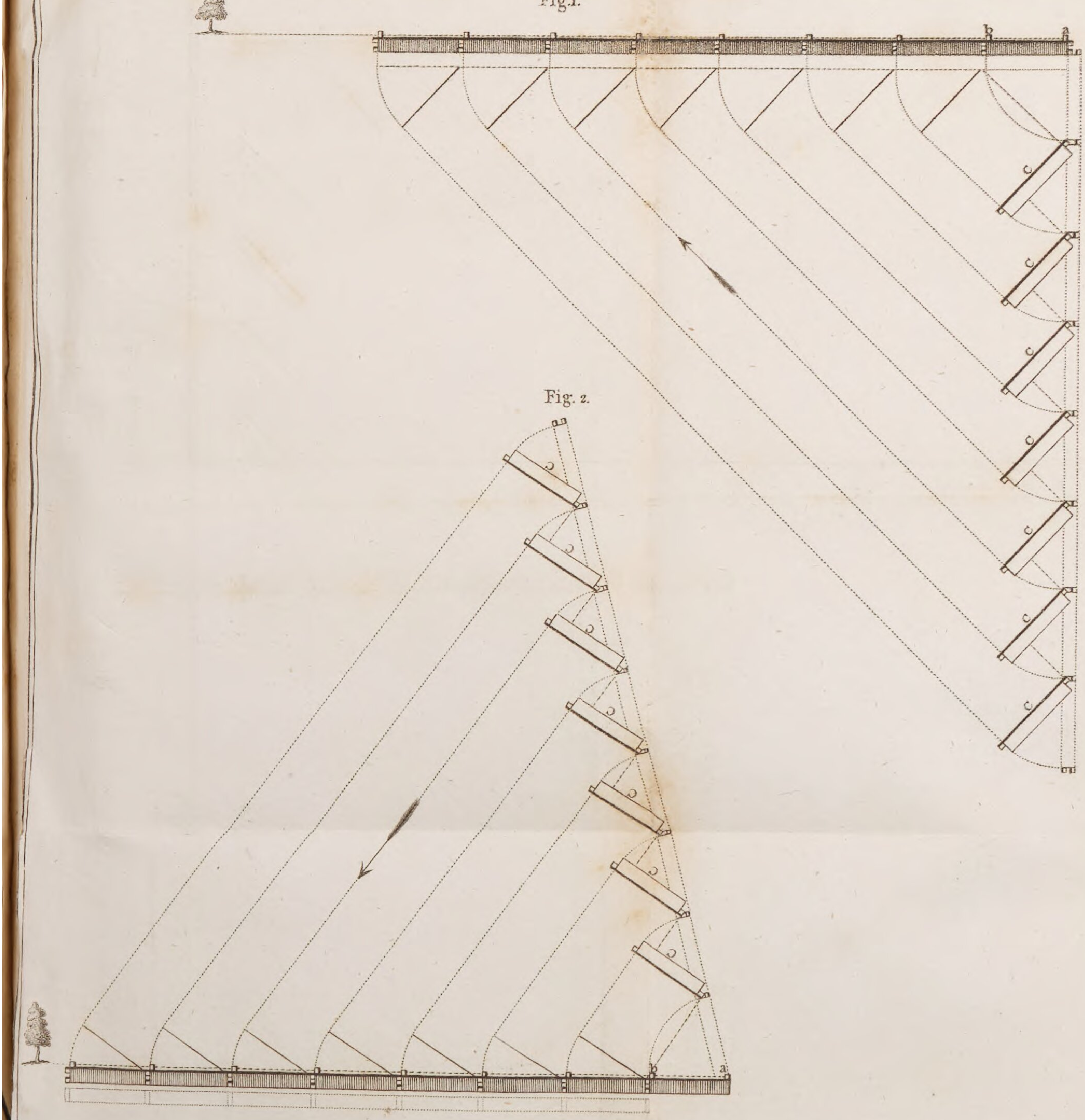
Fig. 1.

Discipline of the Battalion.

École de Bataillon.

Fig.1.

Fig. 2.


b
a
c
c
c
c
c
c
c
b
a

J. Fraser sc.

Discipline of the Battalion.
E'cole de Bataillon.

Plate XXV.

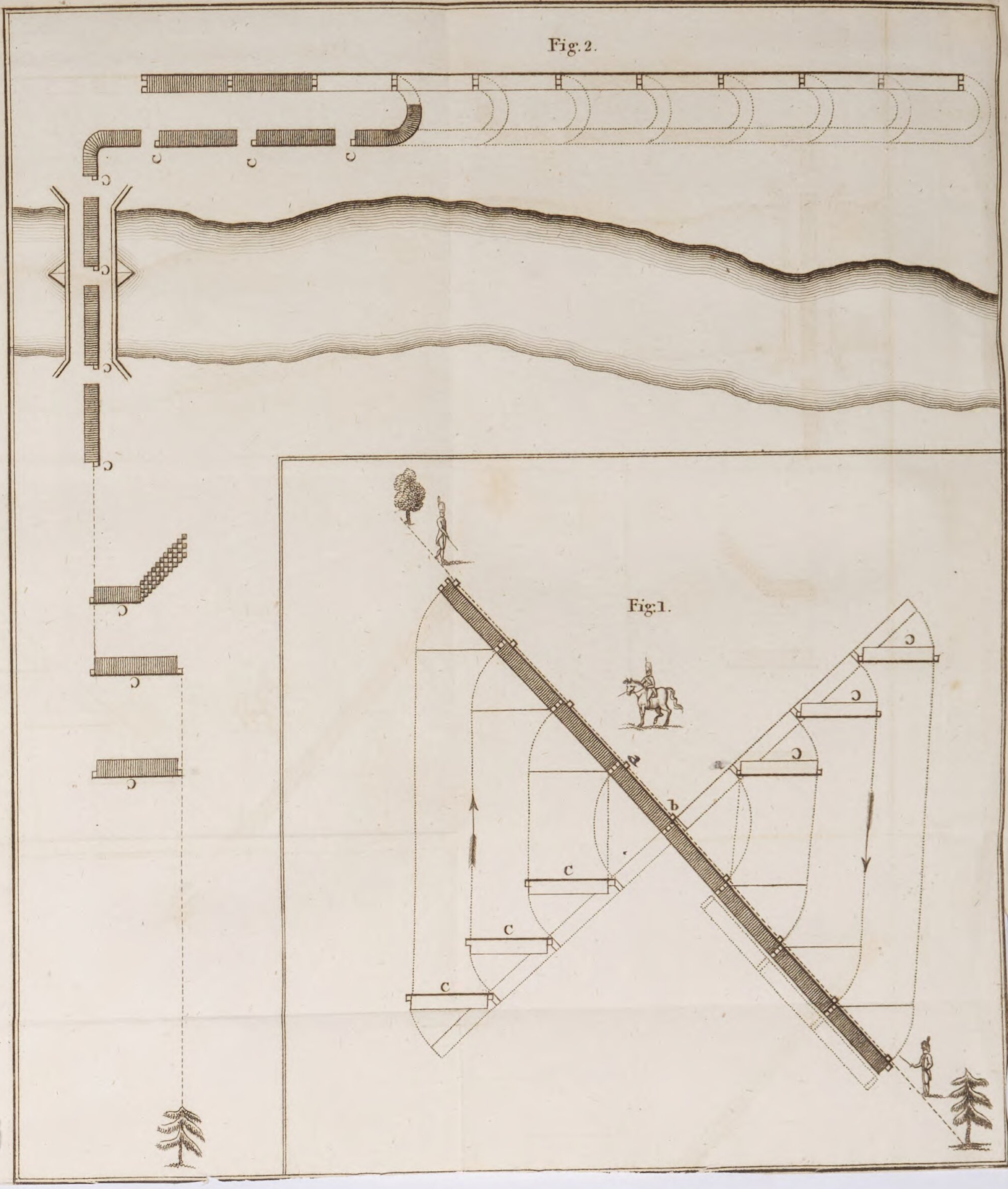


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

PLATE XXV.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a battalion in line, executing a central change of front, on the fifth company, previouſly, eſtabliſhed in the new direction cloſe to the two camp-colour-men (a, b), ſtationed on the new line. The left wing appears thrown forward, and the right, backward, on the central company *.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 260; No. 644, and the numbers following on the ſame head.)

Figure 2,

Repreſents a battalion in line, paſſing a defile in its rear, by filing from the right flank, by companies, ſucceſſively.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 262; No. 651, and the following.)

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* See Rules, 9th Manœuvre, where a ſimilar movement is laid down, executed from open column, on the third company from the left; and by throwing all to the right of that forward, and to the left, backward.

PLATE XXVI.

Figure 1 *,

Repreſents a battalion from line, forming a column of attack. The figure ſhews the companies on the right and left of the two centre ones, diſengaging their inner flanks to the rear, and forming column, at ſubdiviſion, or half-diſtance, in rear of the fourth and fifth companies.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 264; No. 663, and thoſe following, on the formation of this column.)

Figure 2,

Repreſents a column of attack deploying into line.

(See the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*, page 267; No. 674, and the following, to the concluſion of article thirteenth.)

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* The Chevalier de Folard, treating of the column in his commentary on Polybius, gives it a decided preference for offenſive operations, to every other ſpecies of formation. He quotes the military records of antiquity in favour of his ſyſtem of columns. He aſſerts, that Scipio at Zama beat Hannibal by an arrangement of perfect columns in one line; that the Phalanx was entirely a ſet of columns; that Epaminondas derived his two ſplendid victories, gained over the Lacedemonians, from the weight of his formidable columns; that Guſtavus Adolphus conquered by means of columns; and that the celebrated retreat of General Scoulemberg in the face of the whole army of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, was effected by columns. He derives the formation of the modern columns from the *cuntus*, and *bataillon carré* of the ancients. Marſhal Saxe had a high reſpect for the genius and talents of the Chevalier de Folard; but pledged himſelf to prove the fallacy of his ſyſtem of columns, and that they were not invincible. The battle of Fontenoy afforded this proof, where a column, after prodigies of valour and the moſt determined reſiſtance and ſteadineſs, was routed and broke. In the face of horſe artillery, the Chevalier de Folard's arrangement of columns in line, would be a ruinous formation.

neus

Discipline of the Battalion.

E'cole de Bataillon.

Plate XXVI.

Fig. 2.

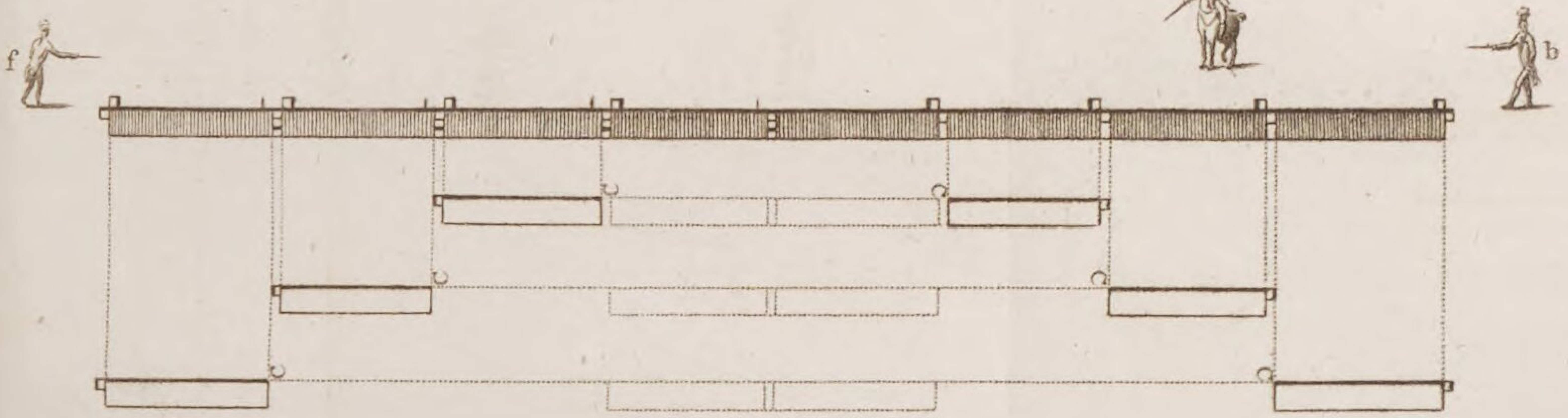
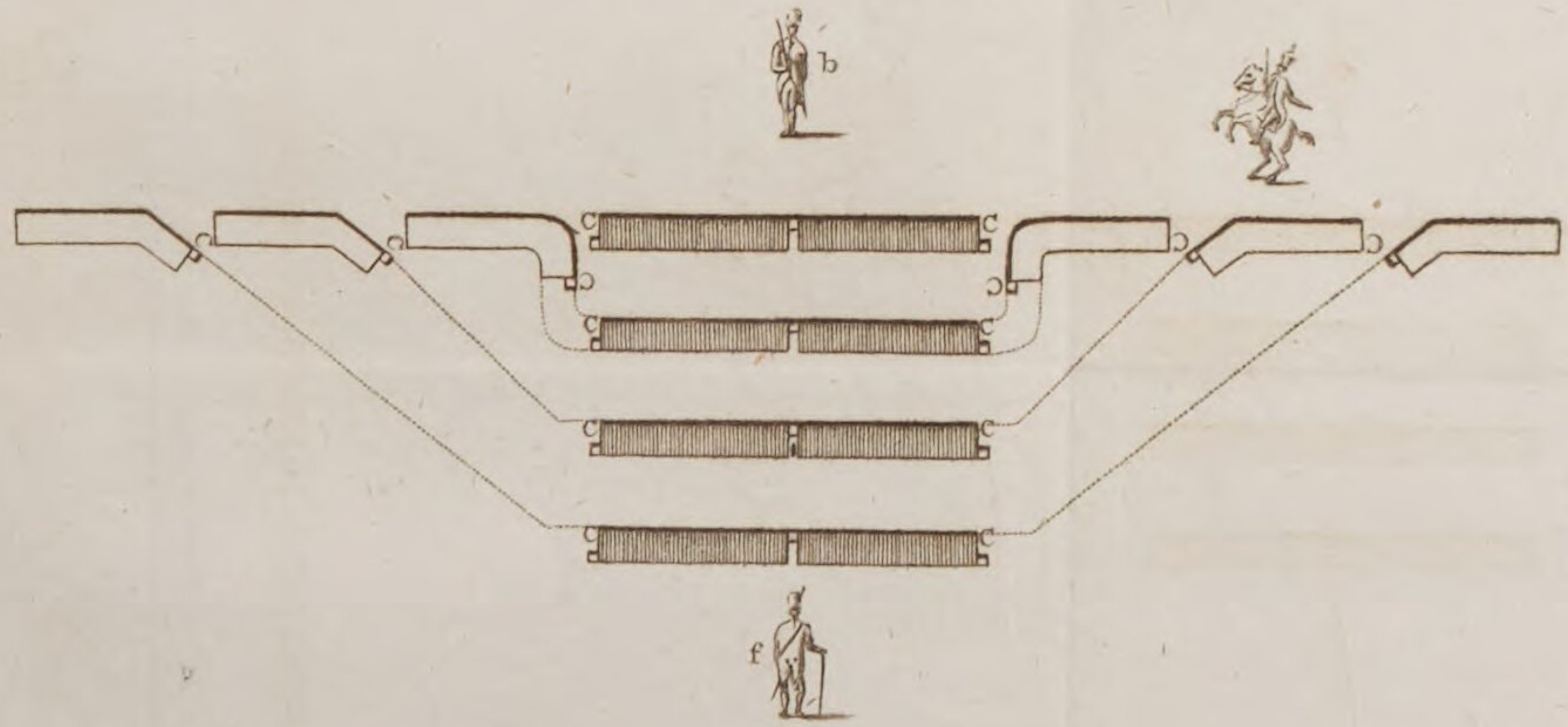


Fig. 1.



J. Fraser sc.

ellus

Evolutions of the Line. Evolutions de Ligne.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
1
2
a
a
8. B^{on}
7. B^{on}
6. B^{on}
5. B^{on}
3. B^{on}
2. B^{on}
1. B^{on}
a
a
a
8
7
6
b
b
b

Mutlow Sculp^{t}

PLATE XXVII.

Repreſents a line of eight battalions, forming a cloſe column on the ſecond grand diviſion of the fourth battalion, with the right in front.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 286; No. 35, and thoſe following on this head.)

Nota. (a), repreſents the grand diviſions marching in file, after having broke off from the line. The fourth grand diviſion of each of the battalions of the right, and firſt grand diviſion of each of the battalions on the left of the battalion to be formed on, march with a ſtep of one foot, until the other grand diviſions of their relative battalions come up ſquare with them on the march.

The letter (b), ſhews the reſpective battalion-cloſe-columns of grand diviſions, formed on the march, moving to a flank towards the point where they are to enter the general cloſe column.

The ſmall (o), or little circle, which appears placed at the ſide of the leading file of each grand diviſion of each battalion that is firſt, in the order of the grand diviſions, to enter the general column, repreſents the adjutant-major, who is appointed to conduct ſuch grand diviſion to the point where it is to enter the column.

PLATE XXVIII.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a column of ſix battalions, at full diſtance of companies, with the right in front, arriving behind the right of the line to be formed on, and forming in *line* on the leading company of the firſt battalion, by an echellon-movement of the rear companies of each battalion, on the front company brought up to, and placed on the line.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 311; No. 157, and the following ones.)

Nota. The figure repreſents the line twice. The commander in chief (k), is repreſented on the right of the front line which is parallel to the real line. He there ſtationed the two aids-de-camp (a and b), on the imaginary line, previous to the commencement of the movement. The mode purſued by theſe two mounted officers during the formation, in order to prolong the imaginary line, and to mark off on it, the points oppoſite to which, on the real line, the right flanks of battalions are to halt and form, is here diſtinctly repreſented, conformable to No. 167 of the *Evolutions of the Line*.

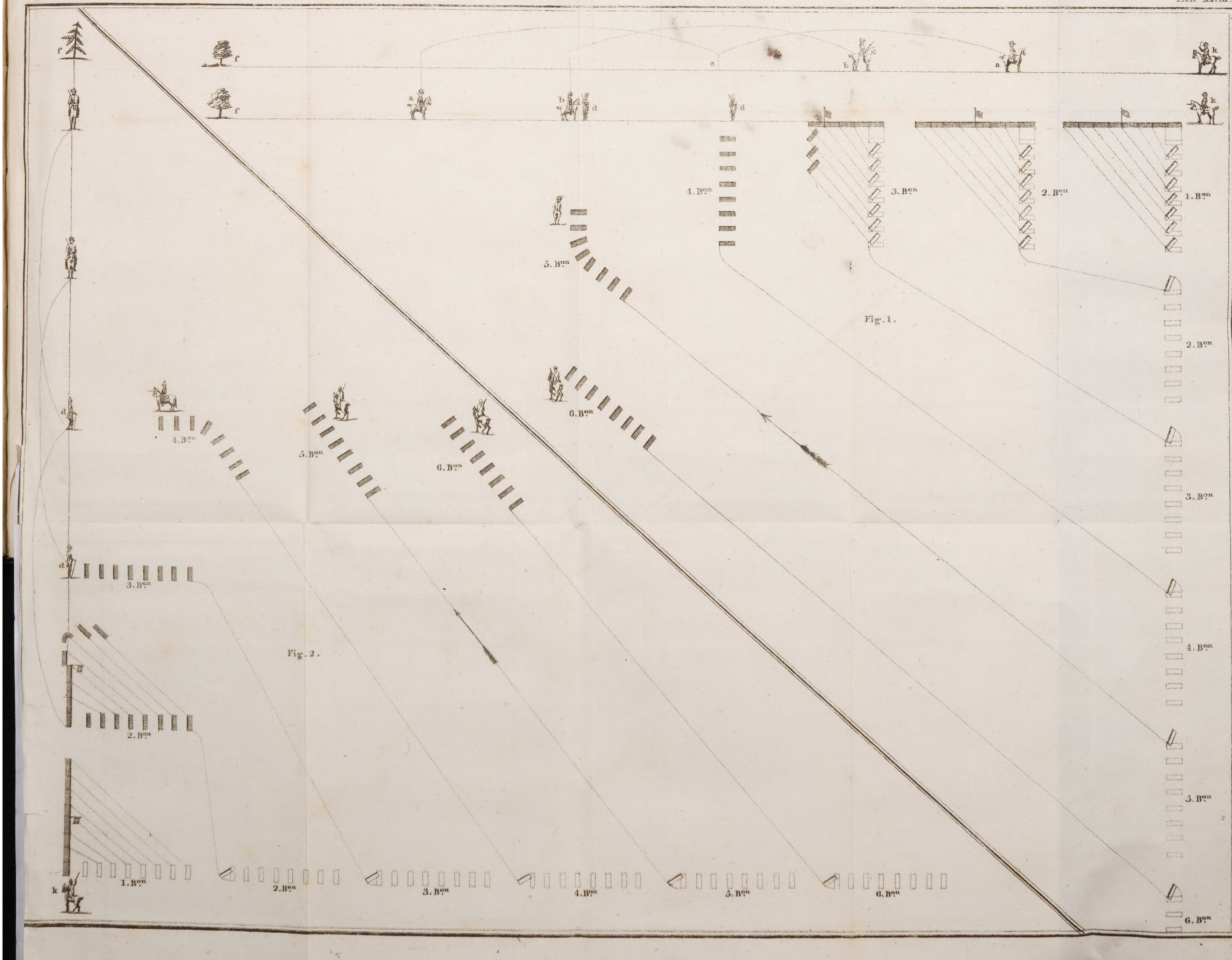
The firſt battalion appears, after having formed line forward, on the leading company, by the rules laid down in No. 355, and following ones, of the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*.

The following battalions have broke off, diagonally, to the left from the general column, directing their march towards the aid-de-camp who is placed oppoſite to the point where the right of the battalion will reſt in line. The battalion arrives behind the line, and, as it approaches the line, directs its march perpendicularly on it.

The ſecond battalion is repreſented as already formed on the line; the third, after having nearly effected its movement; and the fourth arrived at its adjutant-major (d), who has replaced on the line the aid-de-camp (a), who had been ſtationed as a point of direction on which the battalion marched. Finally, the fifth and ſixth battalions are repreſented, ſtill marching in column, towards the

Evolutions of the Line.
Evolutions de Ligne.

Plate XXVIII.



f
f
f
a
b
a
k
k
a
b
d
d
1. Bon
2. Bon
3. Bon
4. Bon
5. Bon
6. Bon
Fig. 1.
5. Bon
6. Bon
4. Bon
5. Bon
6. Bon
d
d
3. Bon
Fig. 2.
2. Bon
k
1. Bon
2. Bon
3. Bon
4. Bon
5. Bon
6. Bon

the reſpective points where their right is to reſt in line, marked off by the aids-de-camp (a and b), on whom theſe battalions, reſpectively, march.

The commander in chief (k), directs, from the right, the two colours on the right, to place themſelves on the line running between himſelf and the diſtant point, on the left (f).

Figure 2,

Repreſents an open column of ſix battalions, with the right in front, arriving before, or in front of the line to be formed on; and forming line fronting to the rear of the march, on the leading company of the firſt battalion.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 315; No. 174, and thoſe following, to the concluſion of article ſecond.)

Nota. The figure repreſents the aids-de-camp marking off the line as in the preceding figure; and the commander in chief (k), likewiſe, aligning the colours on the right, between himſelf, and the left diſtant point of direction (f).

The firſt battalion appears formed fronting to the rear of the march; by the means preſcribed in No. 374, and the following ones of the *Diſcipline of the Battalion.*

All the other battalions have broke off from the general column, diagonally, to the right, directing their march, afterwards, towards the aid-de-camp ſtationed on the line at the point where their reſpective right flanks are to reſt in line. The head of each battalion-column, when approaching the aid-de-camp, takes a direction which brings the column, perpendicularly, in front of the line, or nearly ſo.

The ſecond battalion is repreſented as having nearly accompliſhed the movement; the third appears arrived near its adjutant-major (d), who has occupied the ſituation of the aid-de-camp on whom the battalion directed its march: and the fourth, fifth and ſixth battalions, appear marching in open column, and diagonalizing towards the line.

PLATE XXIX.

Figure 1,

Repreſents an open column of ſix battalions, with the right in front, forming line, to the front of the march, on the eighth company of the third battalion.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 318; No. 187, and thoſe following on this head.)

Nota. All that part of the column which is in front of the named company conſtituting the baſis of the alignment, has countermarched.

The third battalion has formed in line fronting to the rear, on its eighth company, by the mode of procedure laid down in No. 374, and the following ones of the *Diſcipline of the Battalion*. The ſecond and firſt battalions, after countermarching, have broke off, diagonally, to the left, marching in a direction which brings them, reſpectively, in front of the left of their poſition when in line. They, there, form line alſo, fronting to the rear of their march. The ſecond battalion appears as having nearly accompliſhed the formation in line; and the firſt appears on the march, diagonalizing towards the new line.

The fourth battalion has formed forward to its front, on its firſt company which marched previouſly, filing into the new alignment from its left flank, and forming in line with, and on the eighth company of the third battalion, at the diſtance of eight toiſes from that battalion.

The fifth and ſixth battalions have diſengaged their heads from the column, moving, diagonally, to the left, ſo as to arrive, perpendicularly, behind the right of their ground, reſpectively. When there, they form forward to the front, on their leading company, by an echellon movement.

The fifth battalion appears as having nearly effected the formation; and the ſixth appears diagonalizing towards the new line.

Figure 2,

Repreſents an open column of ſix battalions, with the right in front, arriving behind the line to be formed on, and prolonging that line. The column is halted

Fig. 1 .
1. Bon
2. Bon
3. Bon
2. Bon
1. Bon
6. Bon
5. Bon
4. Bon
3. Bon
2. Bon
5. Bon
4. Bon
6. Bon
5. Bon
6. Bon
Fig. 2 .
4
3
2
1
5. Bon
4. Bon
3. Bon
2. Bon
1. Bon
5. Bon
6. Bon
Fig. 3 .
6. Bon
5. Bon
6. Bon
3. Bon
2. Bon
1. Bon
5. Bon
4. Bon
4
3
2
1

at the inſtant when the fourth company of the fourth battalion has wheeled into the new direction.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 321; No. 203, and the following ones on this ſubject.)

Nota. The figure exhibits two repreſentations of the line, in order to ſhew on the firſt line, the march of the general directors, and on a line, running parallel to the firſt, and four paces from it towards the reverſe flank, the march of the column. The ſecond repreſentation of the line is drawn diſtinctly and ſeparate, in order to ſhew the formation in line.

It appears that the part of the general column which has wheeled into the new direction, wheels up to the left, into line. The fifth company of the fourth battalion has marched up to the line, and dreſſed on it. The three rear companies of this battalion, and the whole of the fifth battalion, half-wheel to the left, in order to form forward to the front, by an echellon-movement. The ſixth battalion has broke off, to the left, from the general column, and appears moving, diagonally, towards the point where its right is to reſt in line.

Figure 3,

Repreſents the ſame column which, inſtead of arriving behind, arrives before the line to be formed on. The movement is the ſame as in figure 2, excepting that ſuch companies, and battalions, as have not wheeled on their pivot-flank into the new direction, form on the line, fronting to the rear of their march; as is repreſented in the figure, by the movement of the fifth battalion.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 322; No. 207, and following to the concluſion of article third.)

PLATE XXX.

Figure 1, and 2.

The firſt figure repreſents a cloſe column of eight battalions, in maſs of grand diviſions, with the right in front, deploying in battalion-cloſe-columns, on the fourth battalion, the whole being in cloſe columns of grand diviſions *.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 329; No. 228, and following.)

Nota. The head of the cloſe column of battalions has arrived within two paces of the line (A B). The commander in chief has directed two markers (e f), to be ſtationed on this line, in front of the left and right of the leading grand diviſion of the column.

The firſt, ſecond and third cloſe-column-battalions have deployed to their right flank, by marching to that flank, in file. The fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth battalions, have faced to the left, and deployed to their left flank. The fourth battalion, after having been uncovered, [*démaſquè*,] has moved forward, cloſe to the markers (e f), placed on the line. The other battalions, as each in deploying to a flank, has become uncovered, have been halted, fronted, and marched up to the alignment of the fourth battalion.

Figure 2, repreſents theſe battalion-cloſe-columns of grand diviſions arranged in their regular order on the line (A B), with an interval of ſix paces between each battalion, and that next to it.

Figure 3, and 4 †.

Figure 3, repreſents the battalion-cloſe-columns on the ſame line, with an interval of ſix paces, and deploying into

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* See Rules, Line, § 187, where this deployment is deſcribed.

† " Lorſque un corps des troupes eſt diſpoſé à ſe former en ordre de bataille, ou quand il doit ſe déployer, on commande ordinairement un ou pluſieurs détachmens pour couvrier les ailes et le front de la troupe, pendant l'exècution des ces mouvemens. L'Officier deſtiné à remplir cet objet ſe porte en avant avec ſa troupe vis-a-vis la partie de la ligne qu'il doit couvrir; il s'avance plus ou moins, ſuivant

Evolutions of the Line. Evolutions de Ligne.

Plate XXX.

Fig. 4.
A
B
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
Fig. 3.
8. B^on.
7. B^on.
6. B^on.
5. B^on.
4. B^on.
3. B^on.
2. B^on.
1. B^on.
g
b
Fig. 2.
e
f
Fig. 1.

PLATE XXXI.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a line of eight battalions, accurately dreſſed, about to advance in line. The fourth has been appointed the *regulating battalion.* Markers are ſtationed in rear of this battalion in order to inſure its march on a line perpendicular to its front, without deviation to right, or left.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line,* page 342; No. 305, and thoſe following.)

Figure 2,

Repreſents the ſame line of eight battalions advancing in full line of march, conformable to the eſtabliſhed principles.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line,* page 346; No. 327, and thoſe following on this head.)

Figure 3,

Repreſents the ſame line. The commander in chief, after halting the line, takes the requiſite ſteps for giving it a general alignment, or dreſſing.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line,* page 353; No. 358, and thoſe following on this ſubject *.

Nota. The commander in chief has ſtationed himſelf at the diſtance of a few paces to the right of the colours of the

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* See Rules, 16th and 18th Manœuvres.—In marching in line, in the Pruſſian ſervice, one of the flag ſerjeants (the centre one) carries a flag, at the diſtance of ſix paces from which, the non-commiſſioned officers in the centre, march. The commandant of the battalion precedes the advanced ſerjeants, four paces. The commandants of the different battalions march on each other. The line marches, thus, parallel to two other parallel lines calculated to inſure its marching perpendicular to the baſe it originally ſtood on. In retiring, the adjutant diſcharges the duty which the commanding officer of the battalion did in advancing. Dreſſing commences, generally, from a wing-battalion, and is taken up, ſucceſſively, towards the other flank.—See Saldern's Tactics, advancing and retreating in line, and fronting after retiring; and Tactique Pruſſienne, page 359, places one flag advanced ſix paces, with an under officer on each ſide of it.

Evolutions of the Line.

Evolutions de Ligne.

Plate XXXI.

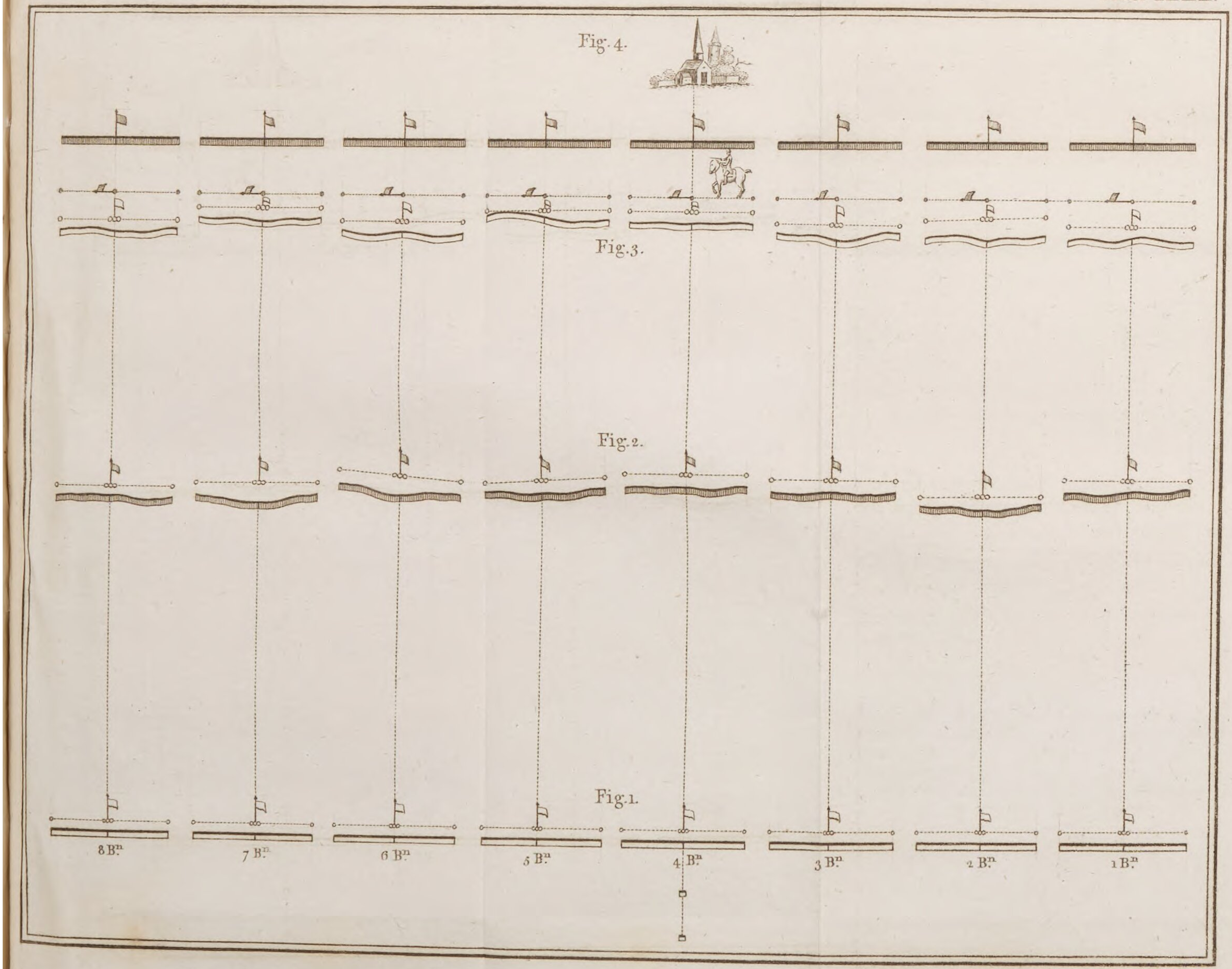


Fig. 4.
Fig. 3.
Fig. 2.
Fig. 1.
8 B^{n}.
7 B^{n}.
6 B^{n}.
5 B^{n}.
4 B^{n}.
3 B^{n}.
2 B^{n}.
1 B^{n}.

the *regulating battalion*, in order to eſtabliſh the baſis of the general alignment, and to ſee that this line paſſes in front of all the battalions.

The bearers of the colours, and the general directors of the battalions on the left, face to the right, in order to place themſelves, correctly, on the alignment. The bearers of the colours, and general directors of the battalions on the right, face to the left, in order to place themſelves on the alignment of the bearer of the colours, and general directors of the *regulating battalion.*

Figure 4,

Repreſents eight battalions in line, after having been correctly dreſſed, and after the bearers of the colours, the general directors, and the directing-ſerjeants of companies, have reſumed their poſts in line.

PLATE XXXII.

Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Figure 1ſt, repreſents a line of eight battalions marching in line, and executing a change of direction, by throwing forward the whole, by a ſpecies of wheel of each battalion on its right, and by the whole line, on the right flank.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 349; No. 341, and following.)

Figure 2d, repreſents the different battalions, after having thrown up their left flanks, by a ſmall wheel made on their right flank. The firſt battalion only, continues to wheel until it has become parallel to the new direction indicated by the two markers (a and b, previouſly placed), after which it moves forward, in order to be eſtabliſhed on the new line.

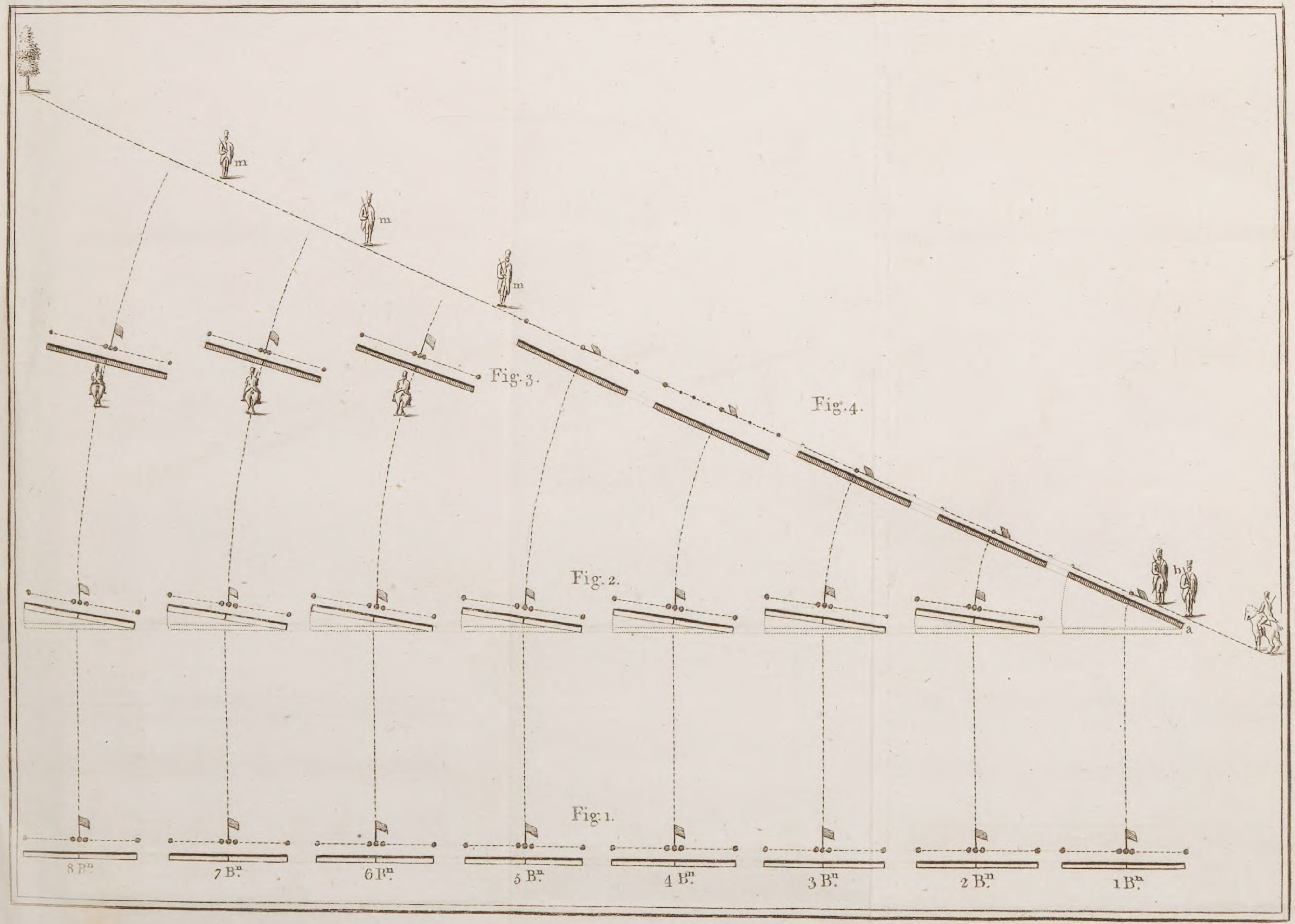
All the other battalions having made a ſmall wheel on their right flank, in order to diſengage from the general line, have marched, afterwards, in ſuch a manner as to arrive ſquare, or parallel to the new direction, or line. To effect this, they change direction, repeatedly, and ſucceſſively, in proportion as they approach the line; moving, as it were, (over a part of the diſtance), on the ſweep of a circle concentric to the general right flank.

Figure 3d, repreſents the five battalions on the right, already arrived on the line; and the remaining three battalions on the left, on their march, approaching the line.

Evolutions of the Line.

Evolutions de Ligne.

Plate XXXII.


m
m
m
Fig. 3.
Fig. 4.
Fig. 2.
b
a
Fig. 1.
8 Bn.
7 Bn.
6 Bn.
5 Bn.
4 Bn.
3 Bn.
2 Bn.
1 Bn.

Evolutions of the Line. Evolutions de Ligne.

Plate XXX

Fig. 3.
g
f
f
b
a
Fig. 1.
3. B.on
4. B.on
2. B.on
5. B.on
1. B.on
Fig. 1.
5. B.on
4. B.on
3. B.on
Fig. 1.
2. B.on
1. B.on
Fig. 2.
5. B.on
4. B.on
3. B.on
2. B.on
1. B.on
5. B.on
2. B.on
1. B.on
Fig. 2.

PLATE XXXIII.

Figure 1, and 3.

The 1ſt figure repreſents a line of five battalions marching in line, to the front, and meeting a defile before the centre, which the line paſſes, in double column *.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 363 ; No. 405, and following.)

Nota. The line having arrived near the defile, has been halted, and wheeled forward, by ſubdiviſions, to the left and right. The two ſubdiviſions of the centre of the third battalion, which are oppoſite to the defile, have moved ſtraight forward, twice the extent of their front. The ſubdiviſions of the right and left, march towards each other, wheel up ſo as to unite, and, thus, paſs the defile.

As the middle of the defile becomes more narrow, the figure ſhews the ſubdiviſions marching with files broke off from their exterior flanks. As the defile widens, theſe files move up to the front ; the column of ſubdiviſions forms columns of companies ; and the grand diviſions, move up into cloſe column.

Figure 3, repreſents, in detail, the manner in which the directing ſerjeants, and ſubdiviſion-officers, are to arrange themſelves in paſſing a defile to the front.

The figure exhibits a ſtreet of a village which affords a paſſage to ſix files in front, only.

In the letter (a), the two ſubdiviſions appear united, with their two directors in the centre. The two ſubdiviſion-officers, diſtinguiſhed by a ſmall (o), or circle, are in front of the centre of their reſpective ſubdiviſions.

Being arrived at (b), the entrance into the village, the ſubdiviſion-officers cauſe all the files to break off, excepting the two files of each ſubdiviſion which are neareſt to the

---

* " Dans les défilés, on marche très doucement ; dès qu'on eſt en dehors, les ſections courent cent pas en avant, pour donner à celles qui les ſuivent le temps de déboucher, s'arrêtent enſuite pour ſe reformer et continuer lentement leur marche. En paſſant un défilé, la tête eſt composée d'infanterie, et la cavalerie la ſuit. En plaine, la cavalerie prend le devant."——See Le Militaire Expérimenté du Général Wimpffen, page 121.

the directors in the centre; and the officers themſelves occupy the ſituations of their reſpective directors, who fall back into the centre-rank. The ſupernumerary non-commiſſioned officer of each ſubdiviſion, places himſelf in the rear-rank, behind the director of his ſubdiviſion. In this poſition, the rear-rank-men belonging to the files broke off from both flanks, and now in the rear, march, elbow to elbow, behind the two files of officers and non-commiſſioned officers, as exhibited by the letter (f). By this arrangement, the two columns united, march on a front of ſix files.

On paſſing out of the village, the letter (g) ſhews the files moved up into line, and that the officers and directors have reſumed their places in open column.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a line of five battalions retiring in line, and meeting with a river having a bridge over it, oppoſite * to the interval between the third and fourth battalions.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 367; No. 422, and following numbers on this head.)

Nota. The figure ſhews that the firſt battalion has paſſed the bridge in a ſingle column, by itſelf, as it was the moſt remote from the paſſage over the river. The ſecond and fifth battalions paſs the bridge together, in double column, marching in file. After paſſing, companies are formed from file, and theſe companies, afterwards, wheel to the left, or right. The third and fourth battalions are ſtill on the other ſide of the river. The figure repreſents the companies of theſe battalions filing, ſucceſſively, from their outer flanks, and countermarching in file towards each other, in order to meet at the bridge, wheel again to the left, and right, form double column in file, and paſs, or croſs it.

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* "*Derrière l'intervalle,*" is the expreſſion in the text. It means that the bridge was ſituated in rear of the interval, before the line was put to the right about. We have, therefore, neceſſarily, rendered it "*oppoſite to the interval.*" As, however, the line is halted and fronted, previous to filing into the defile, or over the bridge; in this ſenſe, "*derrière,*" may be applied in its literal ſignification.

Evolutions of the Line. Evolutions de Ligne. Plate XXXIV.

First Line.
Second Line.
F.L. 4.Bon
F.L. 3.Bon
F.L. 2.Bon
F.L. 1.Bon
S.L. 1.Bon
F.L. 5.Bon
S.L. 5.Bon
S.L. 4.Bon
S.L. 3.Bon
S.L. 2.Bon
S.L. 6.Bon
F.L. 6.Bon
F.L. 5.Bon
S.L. 4.Bon
F.L. 3.Bon
S.L. 3.Bon
F.L. 4.Bon
S.L. 4.Bon
F.L. 5.Bon
S.L. 5.Bon
F.L. 6.Bon
S.L. 6.Bon
S.L. 3.Bon
F.L. 4.Bon
Second Line
First Line
F.L. 3.Bon
S.L. 2.Bon
S.L. 1.Bon
S.L. 1.Bon
S.L. 2.Bon
S.L. 3.Bon
S.L. 4.Bon
S.L. 5.Bon
F.L. 1.Bon
F.L. 2.Bon
F.L. 3.Bon
F.L. 4.Bon
F.L. 5.Bon

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

PLATE XXXIV.

Figure 1,

Repreſents two lines of ſix battalions, drawn up in line one behind the other, and both changing front, perpendicularly forward, to the right, on the right flank of the firſt line *.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 376; No. 452, and thoſe following.)

Movement of the Firſt Line.

The firſt battalion has executed its change of front, from line, on the right hand company by an echellon movement. The following battalions in column have broke off, diagonally, to the left from the general column, in order to move to the rear of the point in the new line, where their heads and right are, reſpectively, to reſt in line, into which their rear companies form by an echellon movement. The ſecond and third battalions appear formed on the line.—The fourth appears forming. The fifth and ſixth battalions appear marching in open column towards the rear of the right of their ground.

Movement of the Second Line.

The ſecond battalion has changed front forward, from a halt, or from line, on its right-hand company by an echellon movement, like the firſt battalion of the firſt line.—The firſt battalion has executed a change of front to the rear, by moving in echellon with its rear rank leading, and forming on its eighth company, previouſly placed in the new direction of the right company of the ſecond battalion. The third, fourth, fifth and ſixth battalions have diſengaged their heads, or broke off, diagonally, to the left, from the general column of their line, in order to march towards the new line. The third and fourth battalions appear formed on the line; the fifth appears as having nearly accompliſhed the movement; and the ſixth appears on the march, in open column, to its poſition, to be in line.

Figure 2,

Repreſents two lines, one in rear of the other, conſiſting each

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* F. L. on this plate, where the movement of two lines is delineated, means *Firſt Line*, and S. L. *Second Line.*

each of five battalions, and executing a change of front, perpendicularly, to the rear, on the right flank of the firſt line.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 377; No. 456, and thoſe following on this head.)

Movement of the Firſt Line.

The firſt battalion has executed the change of front to the rear, by throwing back the battalion, by an echellon movement to its rear, on the right company placed on the line. The other, or following battalions have broke off, diagonally, in battalion columns, to the right, in order to march to the front of the right of their ground, reſpectively. The ſecond and third battalions appear already formed in line. The fourth appears as having nearly effected the movement. The fifth battalion appears marching in battalion-open-column, towards the poſition to be occupied in line.

Movement of the Second Line.

The firſt battalion, after having, with all the others, wheeled forward into open column, has moved in the direction in which it ſtands, towards the point where the right of the ſecond line is to reſt. Having arrived there, the battalion forms in line fronting to the rear of its march, on the firſt company. The following battalions have broke off, diagonally, to the right, in commencing the movement, in order to march to the front of the right of their ground, reſpectively. The ſecond battalion appears already formed in line. The third appears as having nearly formed. The fourth and fifth battalions appear on their march towards their reſpective poſitions in line.

Evolutions of the Line . Evolutions de Ligne .

Plate XXXV. Nº

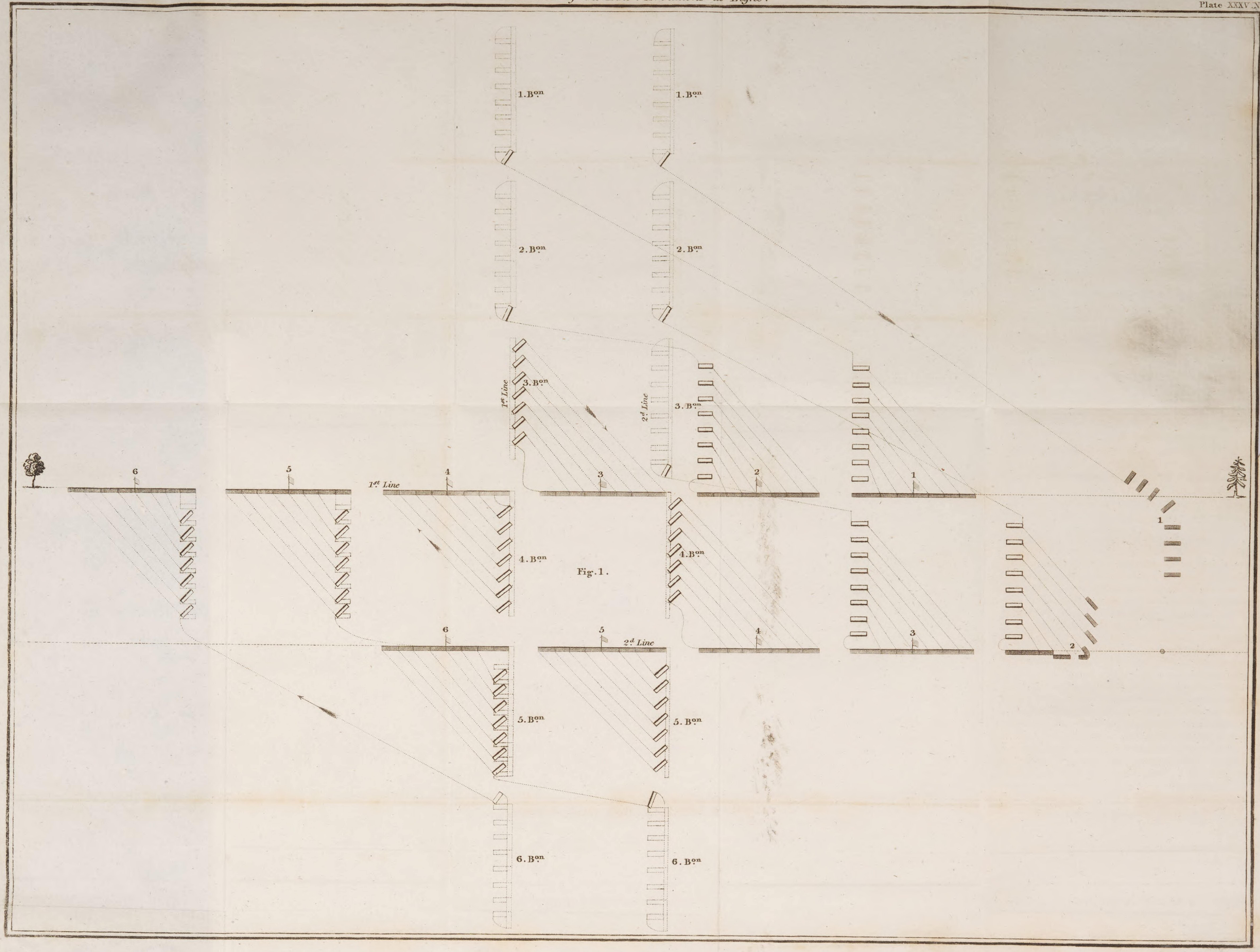
1. Bon
1. Bon
2. Bon
2. Bon
1st Line
3. Bon
2d Line
3. Bon
6
5
4
1st Line
3
2
1
1
4. Bon
4. Bon
6
5
2d Line
4
3
2
5. Bon
5. Bon
6. Bon
6. Bon

Fig. 1.

Evolutions of the Line.
Evolutions de Ligne.

Plate XXXV. N° 2

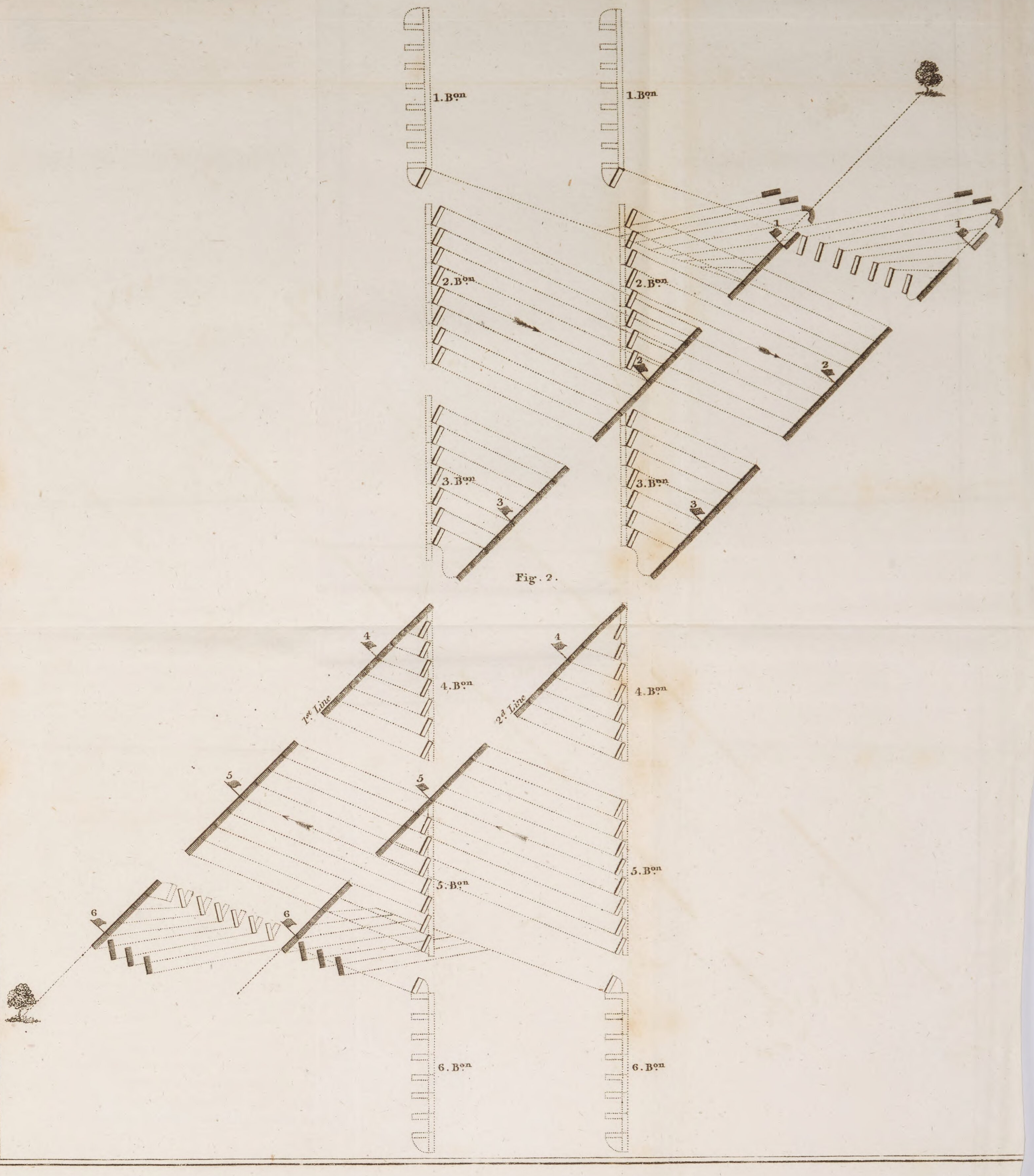
1. Bon
1. Bon
1
1
2. Bon
2. Bon
2
2
3. Bon
3. Bon
3
3
4
4
1st Line
4. Bon
2d Line
4. Bon
5
5
5. Bon
5. Bon
6
6
6. Bon
6. Bon

Fig. 2.

PLATE XXXV.

Figure 1,

Repreſents two lines of ſix battalions, in line, one in rear of the other, executing a perpendicular, or right angular change of front, on a central battalion, that is, on the company on the right of the fourth battalion of the firſt line, by throwing the left wing forward, and the right back *.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 378 ; No. 460, and thoſe following on this movement.)

Movement of the Firſt Line.

The fourth battalion, on which the change of poſition is made, has, on its ground, or from line, changed front forward, on its firſt company (wheeled into the new line) by an echellon movement. The third battalion has changed front to the rear, on its eighth company, which had been placed previouſly, in the new direction, dreſſed in line with the firſt, or right hand company of the fourth battalion. The ſecond and firſt battalions have broke off, diagonally, to the left, in order to march to the front of the ground where their left flanks will reſt, reſpectively, in line, into which they form fronting to the rear *(face en arrière)* of their march in column. The fifth and ſixth battalions have alſo broke off, diagonally, to the left from the general column of their line, and marched to the rear of the place where their right flanks will, reſpectively, reſt in line; and they, then, form forward to the front, on their reſpective right companies, by an echellon movement.

Movement of the Second Line.

The fifth battalion, on which the movement of this line is made, has changed poſition to the front on its right company, by throwing forward the reſt of the battalion. The fourth battalion has changed front to the rear, on its eighth company placed previouſly in line with the right company of

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* Changes of front are, generally, intended as a movement calculated to take an enemy's flank; or to retire the whole, or a part of a line from a dangerous, or diſadvantageous poſition. The French mode of effecting theſe changes appears ready, ſafe and ſimple; including the eſſential advantage of going over *the ſhorteſt poſſible lines*, with the *leaſt poſſible degree of previous* preparation, and explanation.

of the fifth battalion. The third, ſecond and firſt battalions have diſengaged, or broke off, diagonally, to the left, in order to march to the new line, that is, to the front of the place on it where the left of each battalion will reſt in line. The third battalion appears already formed in line. The ſecond appears to have nearly accompliſhed the movement. The firſt appears marching in open column, in order, like the others, to form in line fronting to the rear of its march in column.

Figure 2,

Repreſents two lines of ſix battalions each, in line, one line behind the other, executing an oblique and central change of poſition, on the right hand company of the fourth battalion of the firſt line, by throwing the left wing forward, and the right wing backwards.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 383 ; No. 476, and thoſe following, on this movement.)

Movement of the Firſt Line.

The company on the right of the fourth battalion having been wheeled up into the new direction, that battalion changes front, on that company, by throwing forward the other companies into its alignment. The fifth battalion, by a change of front, has moved forward into the alignment of the fourth. The ſixth battalion has broke off, diagonally, to the left, towards the line.

The third battalion has executed a change of front to its rear, on its eighth company, which had been, previouſly, eſtabliſhed in the alignment of the company on the right of the fourth battalion. The ſecond has moved by a change of front to the rear, into the alignment of the third battalion. The firſt battalion has broke off, diagonally, to the left, towards the new line, forming on it, fronting to the rear of its march.

The ſecond, third, fourth and fifth battalions appear already formed on the new line. The firſt and ſixth battalions appear to have nearly accompliſhed the movement.

Movement of the Second Line.

The ſecond line effects the change of poſition, in all reſpects, ſimilarly to the firſt.

Nota.

Nota. The mode of rendering both lines parallel to each other, is repreſented by figure R. of plate XXXVI *.

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* See a note at the bottom of pages 380 and 381, of Volume I. ſtating ſome plain mathematical calculations relative to changes of front made in leſs than a right angle. The tranſlator has added the two deep drawn lines, (a a) and (a c) to figure R, in order to elucidate his remarks.

PLATE XXXVI.

Figure 1,

Repreſents two lines of ſix battalions in each line, executing an oblique change of front, forward, on the extremity of the right flank of the lines.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 379; No. 466, and following.)

Nota. In order to explain the manner of aſcertaining the parallelifm of the two lines, the figure R, repreſenting the firſt battalion of each line, is added to the plate. The commander in chief has moved to the right of the firſt line, in order to fix on the point of direction and correction on the left, that will aſcertain the degree of wheel forward, or change forward, to be executed by both lines. The adjutant-major, at the ſame time, has placed himſelf at (a), cloſe to, and in front of the file on the right of his battalion. He has marched fifty paces along the front rank; and having arrived at the point (b), he has halted, faced to his right, and front, and marched to the front perpendicularly, counting his ſteps. The commander in chief halts the adjutant-major the inſtant he is arrived at (c), and covered in, or intercepted the view of the diſtant point of direction on the left.

The adjutant-major of the battalion on the right of the ſecond line, on receiving a caution ſo to do, given by the commander of that line, acts ſimilarly to the adjutant-major of the ſame battalion of the firſt line, as detailed above; that is, he marches the ſame number of paces along the front, and, then, perpendicularly, the ſame number of paces as the other did; he halts, and the line drawn from the right flank of the ſecond line through the point he ſtands on, marked (c), will be the direction of the ſecond line, after changing front; which direction will be parallel to the firſt line.

Movement of the Firſt Line.

The firſt and ſecond battalions have changed front forward, into the new direction, by an echellon movement from their poſition in line, made on the right hand company of the firſt battalion wheeled forward, previouſly, into the new line. The following battalions have broke off, diagonally, to the left, from the general column, and have,

Evolutions of the Line.
Evolutions de Ligne.

R
1st Line
2d Line
a
b
c
S
1st Line
2d Line
6
5
L. 1
6. Bon
L. 2
5. Bon
2. L
1. L
1st Line
2d Line
1
2
3
4
Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
6. Bon
5. Bon
4. Bon
3. Bon
2. Bon
1. Bon

have, reſpectively, marched in open column, to the rear of the ground where the right flank of each is to reſt in line. The third battalion appears already formed in line. The fourth appears as having nearly effected the change of poſition. The fifth and ſixth battalions appear on their diagonal march towards the new line.

Movement of the Second Line.

This line changes poſition forward, on its right flank, in all reſpects ſimilarly to the firſt line.

Figure 2,

Repreſents two lines drawn up, one behind the other.—They each conſiſt of ſix battalions, and execute a change of poſition to the rear, by throwing back each line, obliquely, or in leſs than a right angle, on the company on the right of each line, previouſly, placed in the new direction.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 382; No. 471, and the following.)

The figure (S), repreſents the firſt battalion of each line, and the mode of eſtabliſhing the paralleliſm of the two lines, previous to, and after being thrown backon their reſpective right flanks. The commander in chief, placed on the right of the firſt line, chooſes to the rear, and left of that line, the point of direction and correction through which the prolongation of the line, when thrown back, will paſs. The adjutant-major (a), places himſelf, at the ſame time, behind the firſt file on the right of his battalion. He then marches fifty paces along the rear rank. When arrived at (b), he halts, fronts to the rear, and marches, perpendicularly, to the rear of his battalion, counting his ſteps. The commander in chief halts him at the inſtant when he arrives at (c), and covers in, or intercepts the view of the diſtant point on the left.

The adjutant-major of the battalion on the right of the ſecond line, on receiving a caution to that effect from the commander of that line, acts, ſimilarly to the adjutant-major of the battalion on the right of the firſt line. He marches, perpendicularly, to the rear, is halted at (c), and thus eſtabliſhes the paralleliſm of the ſecond line to that of the firſt.

*Movement of the Firſt Line**.

The firſt and ſecond battalions have changed poſition to the rear, by an echellon movement from line, made on the firſt company of the firſt battalion, previouſly placed in the new direction. The following battalions have broke off, diagonally, from the general column, and have marched, in open column, to the front of the poſition where the right of each will reſt in line. The third battalion appears already formed in line. The fourth appears to have nearly accompliſhed the change of poſition. The fifth and ſixth battalions appear marching, in open column, towards the new line.

Movement of the Second Line.

This line changes poſition to the rear, on its right flank, in all reſpects, ſimilarly to the firſt.

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* M. le Maréchal de Puyſegur veut que ce ſoit le centre qui régle le mouvement de toute la ligne, et non pas la droite, comme pluſieurs le prétendent, parce que plus une ligne a d'étendue, plus il lui eſt difficile de marcher en ligne droite : mais quand c'eſt le centre ſur lequel la droite et la gauche doivent ſe régler, pour lors on enleve par là la moitié de la difficulté. Joignez à cela, que la droite et la gauche ſont plus à portée de voir le centre, que la droite et la gauche de s'entrevoir. Il faut que la ligne en marchant, faſſe comme un convexe, que le centre ſoit toujours la partie la plus avancée, mais de fort peu, afin que quand il s'arrête, les droites et les gauches en avançant ſe dreſſent ſur lui. Toutes les fois qu'une ligne de troupes, grande ou petite, marche de front, c'eſt le centre qui le premier doit s'ebranler, à moins qu'il n'y ait des raiſons qui obligent quelquefois à faire autrement." Mémoires du Maréchal de Puyſegur.

This extract ſhews how widely modern tactics differ from thoſe of the middle ages.

Evolutions of the Line.
Evolutions de Ligne.

Plate XXXVII.

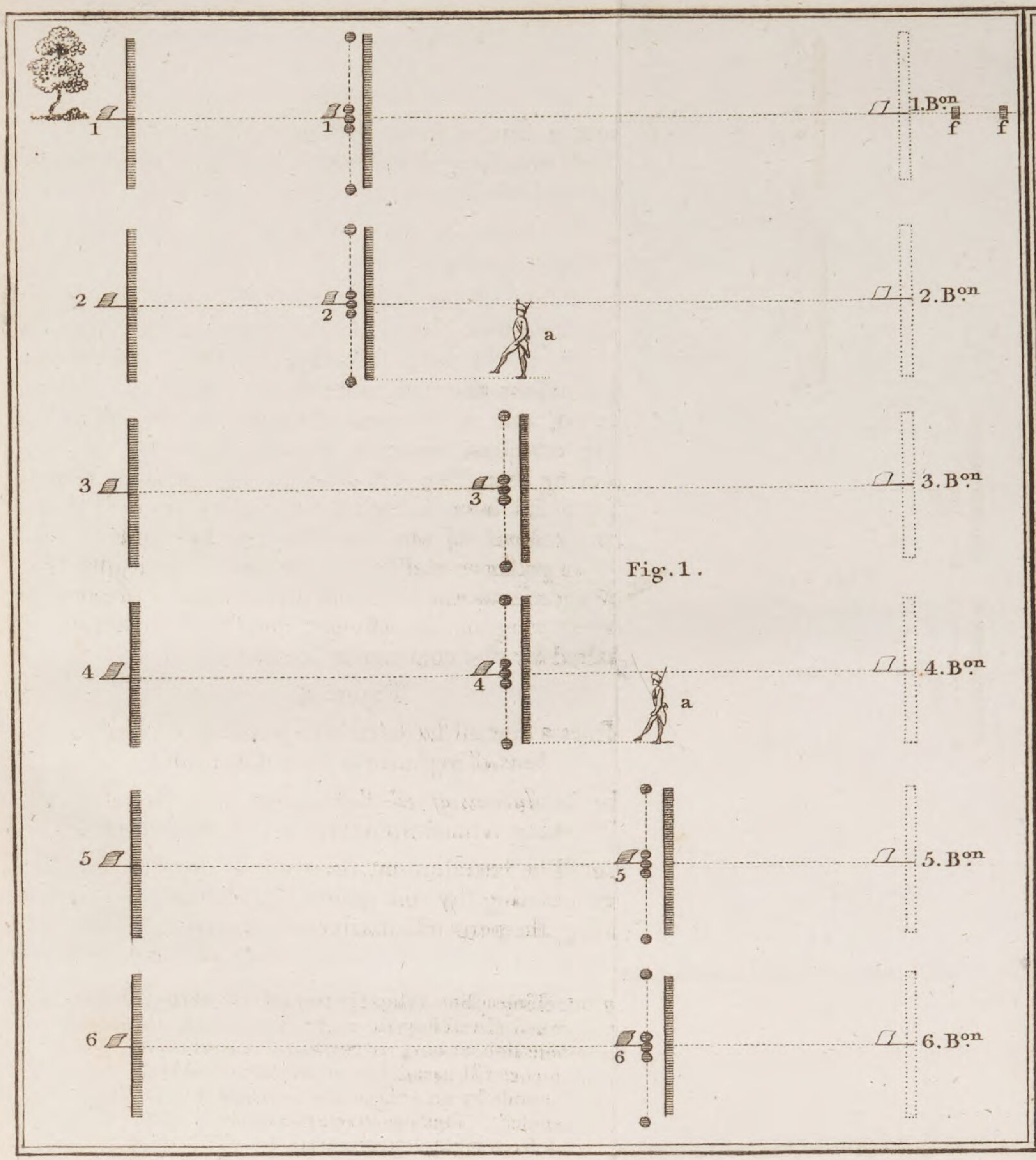
1
1
1.B.on
f
f
2
2
a
2.B.on
3
3
3.B.on
4
4
a
4.B.on
5
5
5.B.on
6
6
6.B.on

Fig. 1.

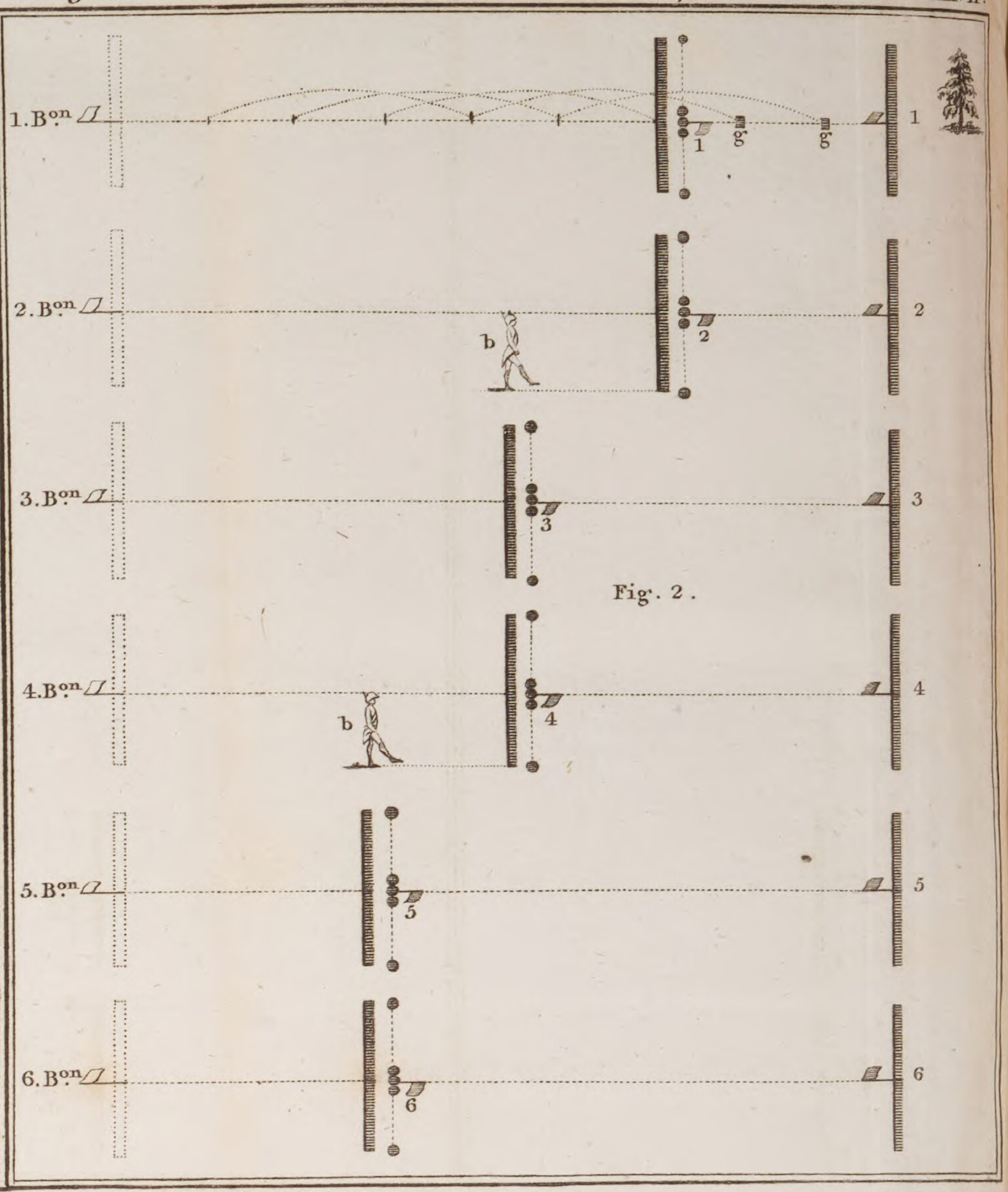
1.B.on
1
g
g
1
2.B.on
b
2
2
3.B.on
3
3
4.B.on
b
4
4
5.B.on
5
5
6.B.on
6
6

Fig. 2.

PLATE XXXVII.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a line of ſix battalions marching to the front, by direct echellons of regiments, formed from the right, or marched off, ſucceſſively, from right to left.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 389; No. 496, and thoſe following relative to this movement*.)

Nota. Points of perpendicularity of march *(points de raccord)*, have been placed (f) in the rear of the battalion on the right of the firſt, or leading echellon. In the following echellons the non-commiſſioned officer (a), placed oppoſite to, and in the rear of the file on the left of the preceding echellon, marches, accurately, in the track of, and covering that file; and alſo, in the prolongation of the front of his own battalion; in order to enable the lieutenant colonel of the battalion on the right of each echellon to preſerve readily the interval on his right. The full line repreſents the echellons which have re-formed in line, by moving up, ſucceſſively, on the alignment of the firſt, halted by the commander in chief.

Figure 2,

Repreſents a line of ſix battalions retiring in direct echellons of regiments, from the right.)

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 393; No. 513, and following numbers relative to this movement.)

Nota. The battalion on the right of the firſt echellon marches retiring by the points (g), *(points de raccord)* regulating the perpendicularity of the march. The non-commiſſioned

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* By marching a line obliquely towards an enemy the advantage will be obtained of refuſing the more diſtant wing, ſo as not to expoſe the whole line, at once, to the fire of the enemy. The attack cannot commence till paralleliſm is eſtabliſhed either in line, or by echellons; becauſe by an oblique attack, the flank neareſt the enemy would be expoſed. This has given riſe to the formation of echellons of attack from right, left, or centre, by which all the advantages of the oblique advance are preſerved, without being obliged to oblique, or incline the line to the flank neareſt the enemy, previous to rendering it parallel. The echellons are formed from oblique line, and the attacks by the advanced echellons are ſuſtained by thoſe more retired. See Saldern's Tactics, page 256 to page 268.

commiſſioned officers ſtationed on theſe points, place themſelves in rear of each other, ſucceſſively, on the perpendicular, in proportion as the line gains ground retiring. The non-commiſſioned officer (b), placed behind the file on the right of the two firſt echellons, facilitates the preſervation of the interval, as in the firſt figure of the plate.

The full line etched, repreſents the echellons formed again in line, on the leading one, which has been halted and fronted.

Evolutions of the Line. Evolutions de Ligne.

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3. B.on
2. B.on
1. B.on

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

PLATE XXXVIII.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a line of eight battalions ſuppoſed in an oblique direction with reſpect to that of the enemy, and forming parallel to the inimical line, by echellons of regiments.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 395, No. 526, and thoſe following on this head.)

Nota. The adjutant-major of the battalion on the right of each echellon, by the mode pointed out in figure R. of plate XXXVI. aſcertains the new direction of his echellon. The battalions compoſing each echellon, execute, then, a change of front forward, on the company on the right of their echellon, previouſly eſtabliſhed in the direction indicated by the adjutant-major.

Figure 2,

Repreſents the echellons after cloſing to a preſcribed diſtance from each other, moving on, afterwards, to their front.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 396, No. 528, and thoſe following on this ſubject.)

Nota. It appears that a point of direction has been given to the battalion on the right of the firſt echellon; and that points to inſure the perpendicularity of the march, have been eſtabliſhed behind its centre.

The following echellons have a non-commiſſioned officer detached from them, who is marching covering the file of the colours of the battalion on the left of the preceding echellon. He marches, accurately, on this centre file, and on the prolongation of the front rank of his own battalion, in order to enable the commander of each echellon to perceive whether or not his echellon maintains its paralleliſm, throws up a flank, or doubles behind that preceding it.

PLATE XXXIX.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a line of eight battalions retiring, by a chequered retreat *.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 398, No. 537, and the numbers following on this head.)

Nota. The even or left battalions have commenced the movement, and have retired one hundred paces. The uneven, or right hand battalions, have retired, in their turn, one hundred paces in rear of the even, or left hand battalions, and ſo on, alternately.

Figure 2,

Repreſents the battalions, after having retired by the chequered retreat, formed again in line.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 399, No. 545, and thoſe following on this ſubject.)

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* When two lines retreat *en échiquier*, the ſecond, or left hand battalions of the firſt line commence, by retiring half the diſtance between the lines. The right battalions of the firſt line, then, retire behind the ſecond line, a ſpace equal to the diſtance between the lines, originally ; and in retiring *paſs by files, through the firſt battalions of the ſecond line.* The ſecond line proceeds in the ſame manner, after which, while the retreat continues, each ſet of battalions paſſes through thoſe in rear of them, by files —See Tactique Pruſſienne, plate 160.—See Saldern's Tactics, plate 13.

With every deference to theſe high authorities, it may be ſuggeſted, that the filing and all its troubleſome and inconvenient conſequences would be avoided ; that the movement would be more ſecure and leſs complicated ; and that it would be executed in leſs time, were the ſecond battalions of *each line* to retire at the *ſame time*, half the diſtance, or the whole diſtance ſeparating the lines. If they retired the whole diſtance, the ſecond battalions, or the left hand battalions of the firſt line, would fall into the intervals of the ſecond, affording, thus, a full line to ſupport the broken line in front. If the retreat of the ſame parts of each line was to be equal to the diſtance of the lines, after every ſecond retreat, both lines would find themſelves regularly formed. We throw out theſe ideas on an important matter, ſubject to the correction of thoſe who poſſeſs a more intimate knowledge of this branch of Grand Tactics.

Evolutions of the Line.

Evolutions de Ligne.

Plate XXXIX.

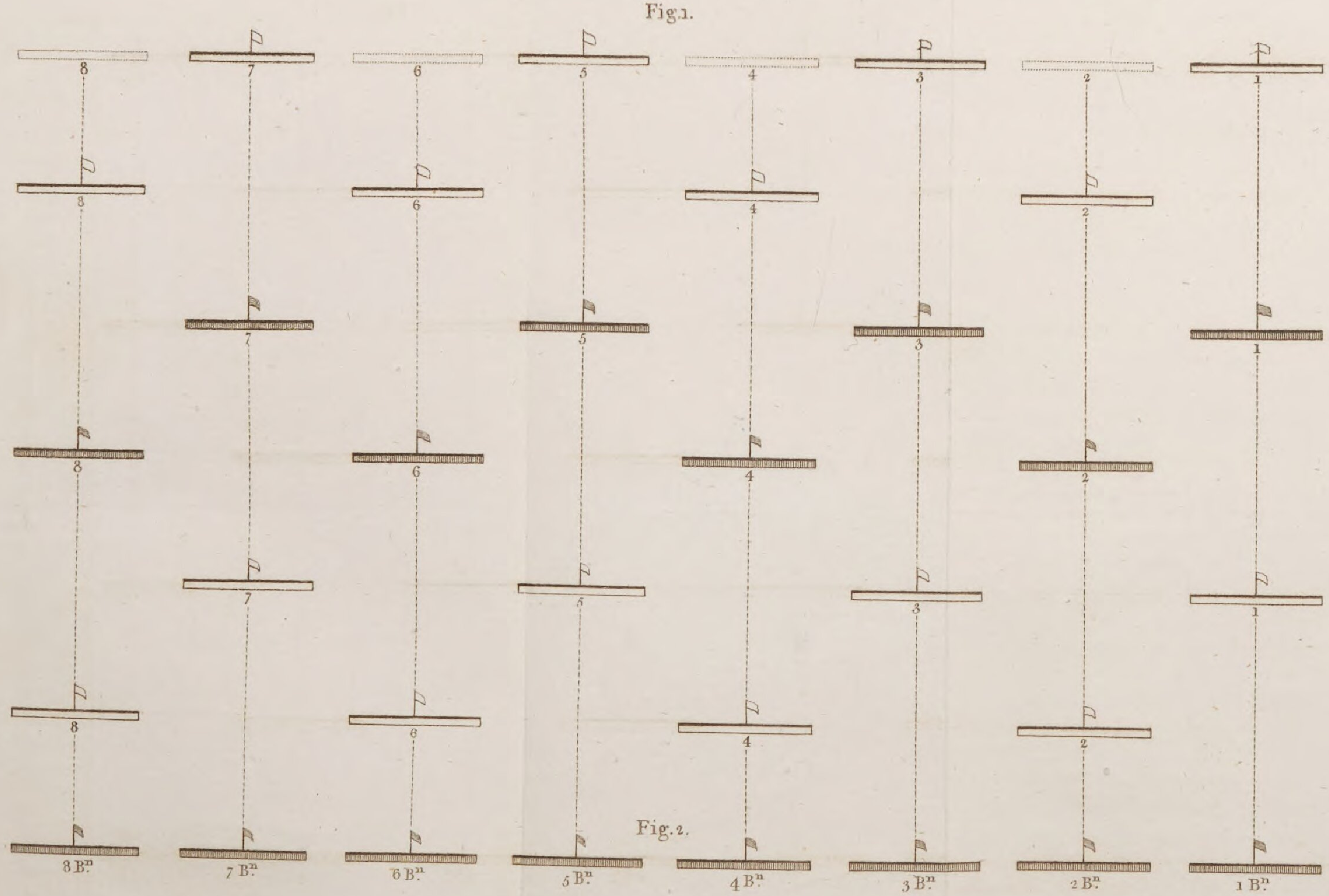

Fig. 1.
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Fig. 2.
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J. Fraser sc.

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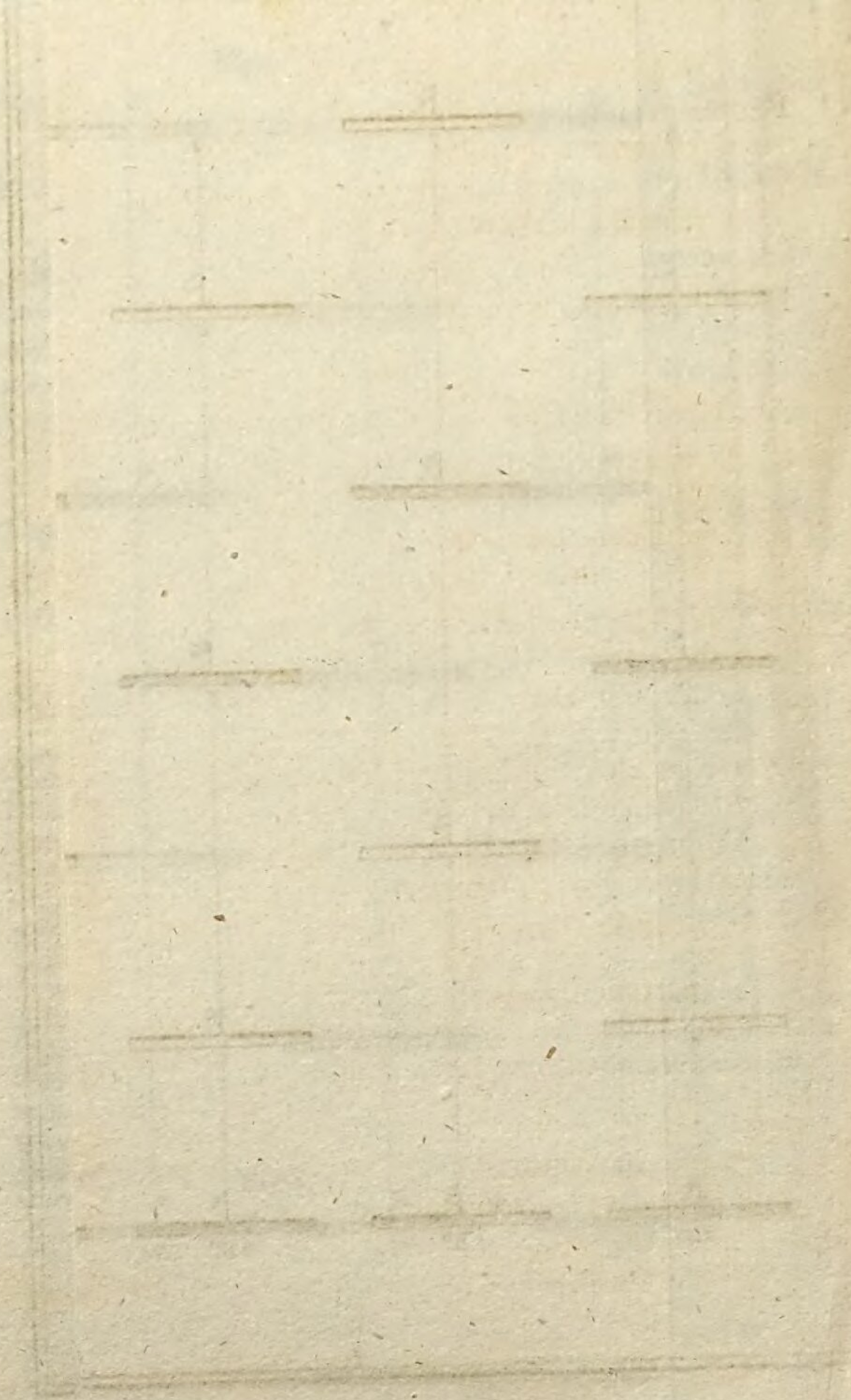

Evolutions of the Line. Evolutions de Ligne.

Plate XL.

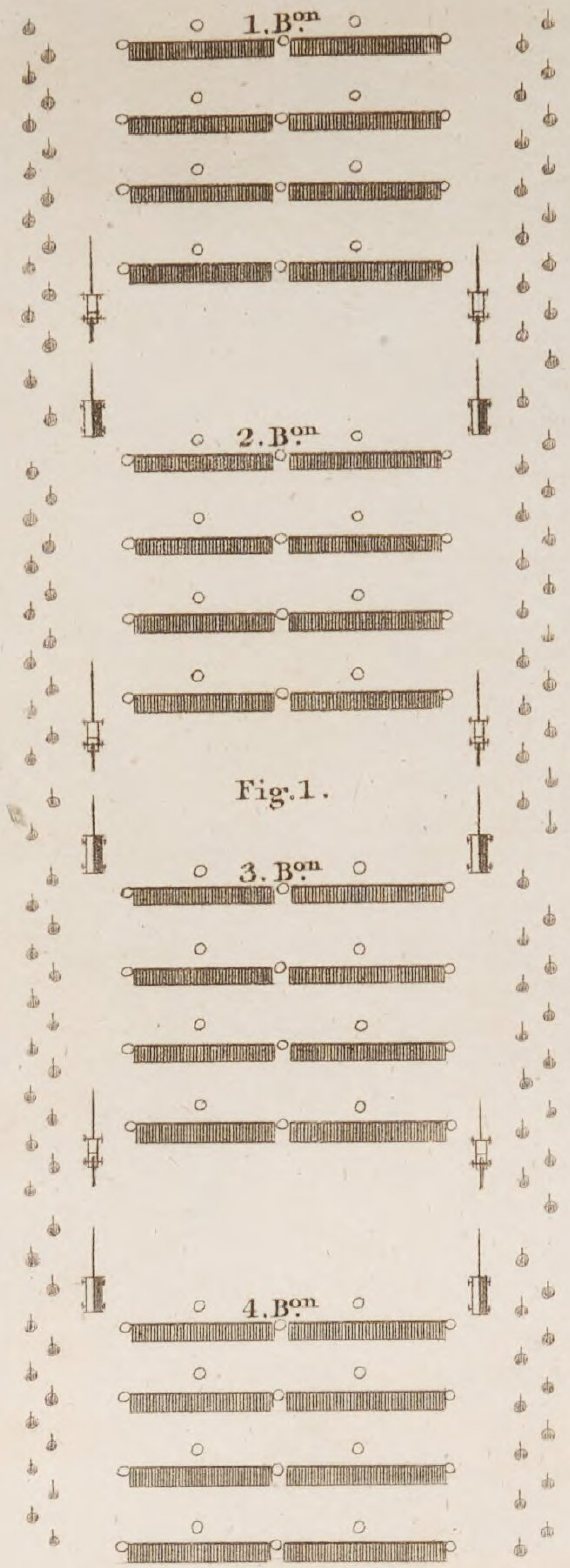
1. B.on
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Fig. 1.

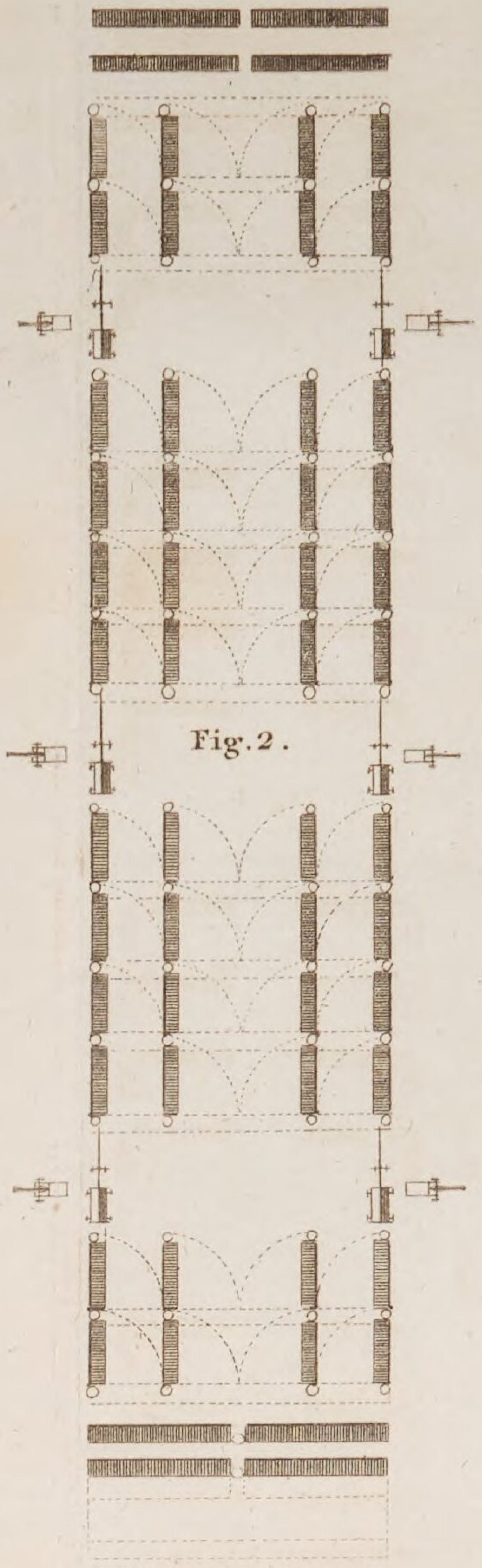

Fig. 2.

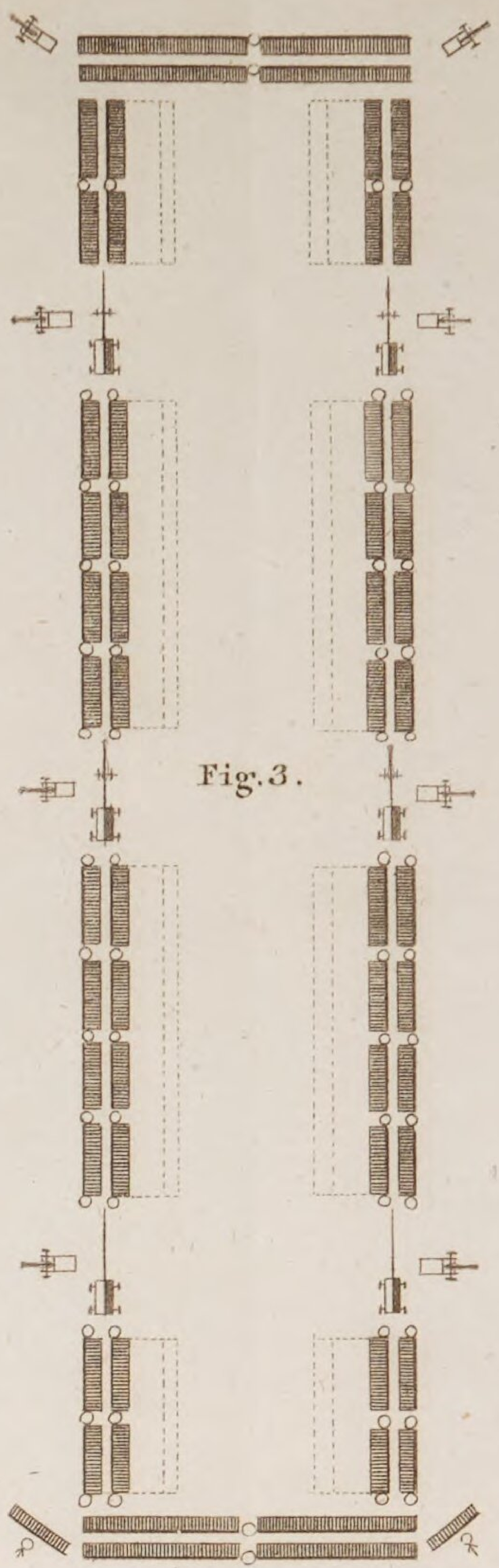

Fig. 3.

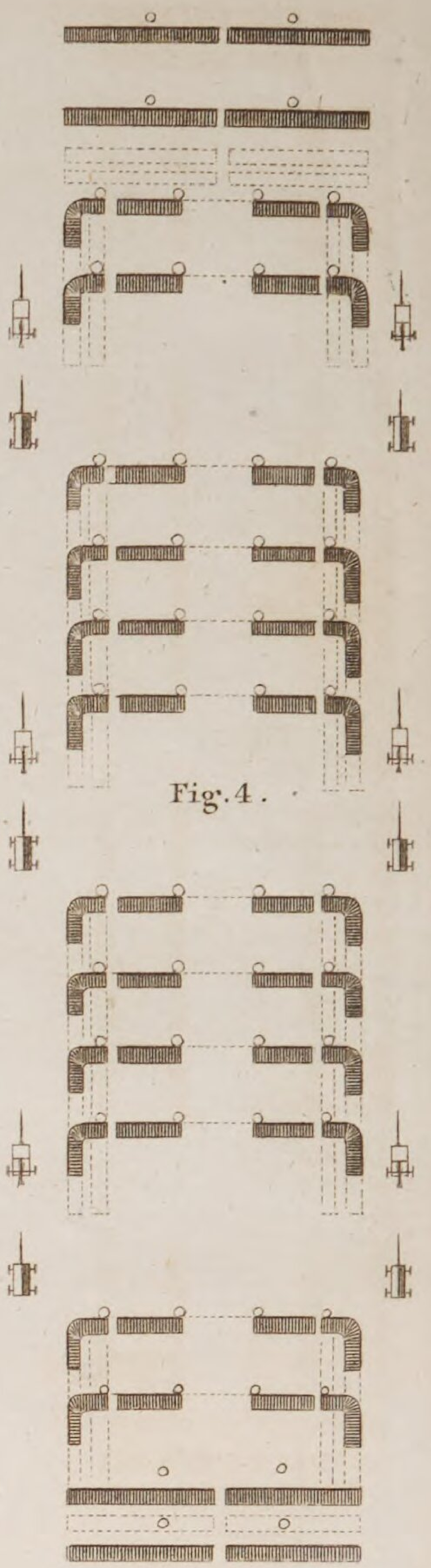

Fig. 4.

PLATE XL.

Figure 1,

Repreſents a column of four battalions, with the right in front, formed in grand diviſions, at ſubdiviſion-diſtance, where it is neceſſary to have the flanks covered by riflemen, or flankers, on the march in an open country.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 403, No. 565, and thoſe following on this ſubject.)

Figure 2,

Repreſents the ſame column, after having been halted, and after calling in the flankers, forming the ſquare, in order to oppoſe attacks on all ſides of the ſquare.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 404, No. 570, and thoſe following on this head.)

Nota. The two leading grand diviſions appear fronting, as on the march. The ſecond grand diviſion has cloſed up to the leading one.

The two rear grand diviſions have cloſed up, reſpectively, to that, immediately, preceding them, and have faced to the right about. The two ſubdiviſions on the right of each of the other grand diviſions of the column, have wheeled forward, to the right, into line; and the two ſubdiviſions on the left, have wheeled forward, to the left, into line.

The battalion-guns are placed before the intervals of the battalions, and theſe intervals are cloſed up, by placing in them the tumbrils and limbers of the guns.

Figure 3,

Repreſents the ſame oblong ſquare with the interior ſubdiviſions, and grand diviſions, reſpectively, cloſed up within one foot of thoſe in front of them.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 407, No. 590, and the numbers following on this head.)

Figure 4,

Repreſents the ſame ſquare forming a column of grand diviſions, at ſubdiviſion-diſtance, and reſuming the order of march, as in the firſt Figure.

(See the *Evolutions of the Line*, page 408, No. 594, and the numbers following on this head.)

Nota. The figure ſhews the two leading grand diviſions, after having taken ſubdiviſion-diſtance from the grand diviſion in rear of each, reſpectively. The ſubdiviſions of the right ſide of the ſquare have faced to the left, and thoſe of the left ſide have faced to the right. Both wheel by files, reſpectively, to the left, and right, in order to unite and form grand diviſions in rear of the centre of the two leading grand diviſions. The two rear grand diviſions have faced to the right about *.

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* "L'Infanterie armée de bayonnettes, et ſerrée en maſſe peut toujours réſiſter à la cavalerie, et ſurtout à la cavalerie éparſe chargeant en fourageurs. *Pour cet effet les hommes doivent ſe preſſer, ſe ſupporter,* en pouſſant du centre à la circonférence, ſans cependant rompre l'union et l'enſemble qu'il faut conſerver. Dans cette attitude, il leur ſuffit de préſenter la bayonnette aux nez des chevaux, et de recevoir la charge de la cavalerie avec immobilité."—See Inſtruction concernant le ſervice de l'Infanterie légère en campagne, page 194. *See note in Preface, accounting for not tranſlating this work.*

FINIS.

PRINTED BY A. WILSON,
ORIENTAL PRESS,
Wild-court, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Rules and regulations for the field exercise and manoeuvres of the French Infantery, issued August 1, 1791 with explanatory notes and ill. references to the British, and Prussian systems of tactics ...
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